ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,150—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1897.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.M.L. EGYPT	8002	R. F. Briscoe ..... 13th Nov.
P. & O. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole ..... 20th "
P. & O. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler .. 27th "
P. & O. CARTHAGE	5260	J. R. Lendon ..... 4th Dec.
P. & O. INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester 11th "
P. & O. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole ..... 18th "
P. & O. CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews ... 25th "
		1898.
P. & O. CARTHAGE	5260	J. R. Lendon..... 1st Jan.
P. & O. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Meule ... 8th "
P. & O. BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus ..... 15th "
P. & O. EGYPT	8 00	R. F. Briscoe ... 22nd "
P. & O. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole..... 29th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	57	W. A. Wheler .. 5th "
P. & O. BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus ..... 12th "
P. & O. CARTHAGE	5260	J. R. Lendon ... 19th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	6700	A. W. Adamson 26th "
P. & O. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ... . 5th Mar.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. E. Andrews 12th "
P. & O. CARTHAGE	5267	J. R. Lendon ... 19th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipby there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R. M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1897

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,313	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 800	Rs. 320	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	12th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, Ste St, Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,878	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 3, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
SAGHALIEN	4,049	X	18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c. &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing undertaken. Low rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 11th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,464 tons, on or about 13th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 12th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th November, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporite	4,383	11th Nov.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16, 1897.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin) Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES, 1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	18
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA, &C.

MANY years' practical experience has proved the EFFICACY of the following well-known REMEDIES, and no Household or Traveller in the East should be without a supply.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
(Made from the Government Formula.)

These Medicines are used and recommended by the Local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles with Opium	Cash	1 4	2 4
	Credit	1 7	2 8
Do. without "	Cash	1 0	1 8
	Credit	1 2	1 11

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12 and Re. 1-4
	Credit	" 14 and " 1-7

For convenience and economy in hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a reduction.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12
	Credit	" 1-2 and Rs. 2-0

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.
(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit (Egle Marmelos.)

A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.

This Preparation is prepared with the greatest care by us from Fruit specially imported into the Presidency.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
	Credit	" 1-7 and " 2-8

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.
(Prepared with the fresh Pulp of the fruit of the (Egle Marmelos.)

This is in the form of an agreeable confection, and whilst the Medicinal properties are fully retained, its pleasant taste renders it acceptable to all patients alike.

Per Jar	Cash	Re. 1-4
	Credit	" 1-7

SYRUP OF AUSTRALIAN RED GUM.

An efficacious remedy generally prescribed in combination with the Extract of Bael.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8
	Credit	" 1-11 and " 2-14

CHOLERA PILLS.
(Opium, Black Pepper and Asafœtida.)

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	" 14

ISPAGHUL SEEDS.

A mild Astringent and Demulcent Indian Remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	" 14

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.
(Rubini's Formula)

Has been found of high value in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	" 14

CHLORODYNE.
(Treacher's own make.)

The above is largely employed by medical men, and also in Hospitals. As an Astringent it is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 14
	Credit	Re. 1-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD. BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS ENGRAVED
MONOGRAMS DESIGNED
CRESTS IN TRUE HERALDRY
ENGRAVING ARTISTICALLY EXECUTED
ADDRESS DIES IN ALL STYLES
REGIMENTAL CRESTS ON HAND

SAMPLES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.
"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.
(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)
"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 83·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100°c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.
This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

BRUSH THE HAIR THOROUGHLY
SPRINKLE THE DOUCHE ON COPIOUSLY
THOROUGHLY BRUSH THE HAIR.

THE WONDERFULLY refreshing effect can only be realised by experience. It is the safest, surest and best.

HAIR RESTORER EXTANT.

EACH BOTTLE is fitted with a suitable sprinkler stopper. The douche is a
BRIGHT PALE GOLDEN FLUID
DELICATELY PERFUMED,
HAVING NO SEDIMENT
it can be applied without any trouble. You have not even to shake the bottle.
GUARANTEED FREE from lead, sulphur paraffine or any numeral product whatever and to be a purely vegetable compound.
Rs. 1-8, and 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country consignments, Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per maximum Commission	
on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6 8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place commencing from the 6th December, 1897, at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnavar station on the S. M. Railway.
2. The probable quantity of timber that will be put up for sale is as follows :—

Teak	6510 tons of 50 cubic feet each.
Blackwood	8·0 tons.
Junglewood	4·0 tons.

3. The timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to auction at an asset moderate price.
4. 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.
5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.

E. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp Belgaum, 15th September, 1897.

WHEN YOU FEEL TIRED
THE BEST TONIC AND PICK-ME-UP IS
KEMP'S COCA WINE.

A WINEGLASS FUL will quickly restore the nerves after a day's hard work or worry.
IT IS PERFECTLY Palatable the flavour of the Coca being entirely covered and concealed whilst its well known RESTORATIVE and STRENGTHENING qualities are fully Preserved.
Rs. 2-8, per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PAPARIDINE

is a remedy which no sufferer from DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION can do without.
IT IS NOT OUR practice to publish testimonials but we have received a very large number in respect of this article and are willing to show these to those who may be interested.
EVEN IN THE MORE SEVERE cases of these troublesome and often dangerous diseases it acts promptly and brings relief and, as a rule, will ultimately effect a cure, whilst in recent and milder instances IT IS SIMPLY INFALLIBLE.
Price Rs. 2, per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE. THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

		Rs.		Rs.
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash. 450	Credit.	500
" "P"	" Roadster, 32lbs.	" 410	"	456
" "S"	" Roadster, 35lbs.	" 330	"	372
" "O"	" Road Racer, 26lbs.	" 400	"	445
" "R"	" Road Racer, 29lbs.	" 330	"	372
" "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	" 410	"	456
" "H"	" Roadster, 34lbs.	" 330	"	372
" "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	" 200	"	220
" "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	" 525	"	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

YE ANCIENT AND ROYAL GAME OF GOLF.

GOLF CLUBS by FORGAN or PARK from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-12,
BALLS, The "Eclipse" "Silvertown" and "Flying Scotsman."

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."
Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALA

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date... .....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

HAUTE NOUVEAUTE DE PARIS.

LADIES' WHITE BLACK AND COLORED FANCY STRAW HATS & TOQUES NOW BEING SHOWN.

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

SPECIAL First Class Steamer "Ingraban," will SAIL for the above Ports, calling at COLOMBO and PENANG, if sufficient inducement is offered on or about the 24th November, 1897.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

F. FISCHER & Co.,
8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company in Bombay, from August last, and we are now prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE BUSINESS at Current Rates and to issue Policies.

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th November, 1897.

THE STEWARDS W. I. T. C. will Age Class and MEASURE HORSES at Messrs. ANDERSON on SUNDAY next, 14th inst., at 7 a.m. Forms can be had at Messrs. ANDERSON and Co., on payment only.

By Order,
CECIL GREY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

MESSRS. A. MANTACHOFF & Co.

PROPRIETORS of Russian Petroleum Wells and Manufacturers of Petroleum and Lubricating Oils and Tin cases.

BACON & BATOUM.

From 1st November, 1897, we have ESTABLISHED our Office for India at Bombay and appointed Monsieur R. MERABOFF, Manager.

A. MANTACHOFF & Co.

With reference to the above I am prepared to receive firm offers for the SALE of RUSSIAN PETROLEUM OIL of Batoum and to sell the same Wholesale or Retail on behalf of the above named Company. Up country dealers may apply to the Undersigned.

R. MERABOFF,
Manager.

Office :—
Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings,
Hornby Row.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE.)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ag. Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (country produce), etc., required by the Company during 12 months commencing 1st January, 1898.

Tenders must be made on the Company's printed form, to be obtained from the office of the Undersigned, and must be accompanied separately by deposit of Rs. 100, for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the contractor's part will entail for feiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

The Ag. Agent reserves the right to accept any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th November, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON WASTE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, 24th November for the supply of COTTON WASTE required by the Company for twelve months, commencing 1st day of February, 1898, estimated at 225 Tons.

Tenders must be made on the Company's printed form to be obtained from the office of the Undersigned, where also the samples may be seen.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security to accompany each Tender.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th November, 1897.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1897, for MAKING ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the BEGARIS CHAWL, at Dadur.

2. Form of Contract, Bill of quantities, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 450 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 3rd Nov., 1897.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wrought Beams. About 970 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.

Fresh Consignments

OF GENUINE RICH BURGUNDIES,

From Above Firm to Hand.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREEMBAT, BOY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED TEA.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned the undermentioned chests of tea.

PY 95—3 chests powder tea.
" 96—4 " "
" 86—13 " black "

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, etc.

1 lot of grey piece-goods, consisting of shirtings, jaconnetts, mulls, etc.

1 lot of white piece-goods, consisting of shirtings, nainsooks, jaconnetts, mulls, etc.

On account of the concerned—
5 bales grey shirtings, 33 by 374, 74 lbs.
5 Do. do. 36 by 38, 8 lbs.
1 case wax.
A few dozen bottles of cod liver oil.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Rangildas Motiram—
15333-4 cases white nainsooks.
16511—1 Do. jaconetts.
16582-1—2 Do. do.
16593 4—2 Do. do.
15467—1 Do. nainsooks.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Muthooradas Devidas—
15570-74—5 cases white nainsooks.
16057-76—10 Do. do.
16509-13—5 Do. Jaconetts.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Rungildas, Motiram—
3325 E Solo—1026-8—3 cases white lawns.
P. M. C. D—37775-89—25 bales pepperelle drills to arrive per s. s. Australia.
P. M. C. D—3992-016—25 bales pepperelle drills to arrive per s. s. Australia.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS' FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. & O. S. N. Co's Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ships, requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap, brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and binnches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, ship side lamps and mast head, brass fittings, knives, carpets, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 10th November, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 71 of 1897.

Narronji Muljee and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Nathoobai Morarji and another ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtiker and Gulabchand Motichand Damani, the Special Commissioners appointed under the decretal order of the High Court, dated the 14th day of Oct., 1897, and made in Suit No. 71 of 1897, the undersigned will sell without reserve by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th Nov, 1897, at 3 p.m., at their Rooms in Apollo Street, the Land and Ginning and Pressing Factory known as the Factory of the Kagwad Ginning Co., situated at Kagwad Zilla, Belgaum Talooka, Athni, with all the machinery, engine, boiler, press, gins, pictures, tools, implements stock-in-trade, stores, and other property thereto belonging in their present condition as they may be. The particulars and conditions of sale can be inspected at the office of Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtiker, Attorney for the plaintiffs, in Church Gate Street, or at the office of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, Attorneys for the defendants, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, or at the offices of the undersigned, in Apollo Street. The Factory is on view.

The particulars of the Land on which the Kagwad Ginning and Pressing Factory is situated.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated in Kagwad Pottoicil, Athni Taluka Belgaum Talooka, Athni, bearing Revenue No. 140, standing in the name of Bharmapa bin Nana Khote, admeasuring 9 acres and 5 Goonthas, assessed with other lands now belonging to Bharmapa bin Nana Khote, at Rs. 18 per annum and bounded as follows :—On the east by a plot bearing Revenue No. 141, belonging to Appa bin Dada Khote, on the west by the public road leading to Narwada, on the south by the Inam land of Mandoo bin Kasiba Rangari, whereof Kesavavarma bin Shri Bhavani is the Vahivatdar, and on the north by the plot of land belonging to the said Bharmapa bin Nana Khote, with all the messuages standing thereon and known as the Kagwad Ginning and Pressing Factory, together with all the plant, machinery, engine, boiler, press, gins, fixtures, tools, implements, stock-in-trade, stores, etc., as the same may be in their present condition.

PARTICULARS OF MACHINERY, &C.

One 14 nominal horse power high pressure horizontal engine.
One cornish boiler 22' long and 5' 6" diameter, of 100lbs. working pressure.
12 double roller gins by Messrs. Platt Bros. and Co.
One seed cotton opener (country).
One donkey pump, cameron type.
One 10' self-acting sliding screw cutting and surfacing gap lathe.
One hand wheel to drive the lathe.
Shaftings, pulleys, belting, gearing, etc.
One west patent geometrical half press (broken).
One press cotton opener (wooden).
One cotton weighing scale (broken).
One bolows, one anvil and smithy and mechanic tools.
One roller press chimney and hoisting tackles, spare parts of gins and other stores.
Five broken parts of the half press machinary which are lying in Messrs. Drewet, Chowna and Company's godowns opposite the Prince's Dock, and which must be taken delivery of by the purchaser at his own expense.
All the machinery is used for nearly four years.

AUCTION SALE OF WAHALLAN MILLS.

By order of the transferees of the first mortgagee, Mr. Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpal, and with the concurrence of the transferees of the second mortgagee, Mr. Laloobhai Nanabhoy Parukh, under the power of sale reserved to the said 1st mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of June 1894, and an Indenture of further charge dated the 23rd day of November 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rusehordas Gokaldas, the nominee of Pransbunker Jamiatram, deceased, the undermentioned property called or known by the name of WAHALLAN MILLS, at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, on the premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, solicitors to the transferees of the 1st mortgagee, at their office, No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title deeds can also be inspected.

The property for sale will be open for view on and from the 4th instant.

PARTICULARS :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government freehold land situate at Parel, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, now or late registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and Foras No. 140, new Collector's No. 14314, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1-2546, and containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement one thousand seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 97, new No. 16387, old survey No.—, and portion of new survey No. 1-2515.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land whereof the late Cursetji Nowroji Wadia, is believed to have been the Inamdar in the same locality, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirteen square yards, and one half of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the said Inamdar under No.—, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.—, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2510.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality forming part of the Inam land of the said Cursetji Nowroji Wadia, and containing by admeasurement five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Foras No. 9, Collector's No. 40, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2541.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece of Government Foras land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement six ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and Foras No. 9, new No. 1-4125, old survey No.—, and portion of new survey No. 2-2541.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece of Government land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand seven hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 96, new No. 16536, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1-2541, 2-2541, 3-2541, 4-2541 and 5-2541.

All the aforesaid several pieces or parcels of land lastly, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, and sixthly described, together with the mill buildings, engine houses, boiler houses, chimneys, chawls, godowns, bungalow, out-houses and shops and other buildings standing thereon, and all engines, boilers, mill machinery and gearing formerly known as the Oskerda Khetsey Spinning and Weaving Mills and now known as Wahllan Mills, situate, lying and being on the west side of Soparibaug Road at Parel without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 38309 2-3rd square yards or thereabouts and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Soparibaug Road, on or towards the west partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Adamjee Mahomed, on or towards the north partly by the property of Lakhmidas Haridas and Katao Ramdas respectively, and partly by the Currey Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Khoja Thaver, Moolanee Sujan Merali and Dhanbai Bomanjee respectively, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 142, 97, 96 and 9, and new Nos 14314, 16587, 1688 and 1432, old Survey Nos.—, New Survey Nos. 1—2515, 1—2541, 2—2541, 3—2541, 4—2 44, 5—2541, 2—2541, 2541 and 2510 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward F Nos. 1 5 (1) 116 (1) 116 (2) 117, 118, 301 (1), 299, and 3 0, street Nos. 6a—2a—10 to 18, 38, 56 and 58, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Oskerda Khetsey and his tenants, and latterly in the occupation of the heirs and representatives of Pransbanker Jamiatram, deceased, and are now in the possession of the vendors.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 very stylish light glass fronted miniature brougham now on view at Mr. P. B. Press, Modp Bay.
1 handsome strong English-built dog cart suitable for horse 15 hands high.
1 C. P. chesnut pony 13-2, 5 years, fast in harness and saddle.
1 powerful bay waler, 15 hands, 6 years, broken to saddle and harness, very quiet.
The property of J. D. Aitkins, Esq., I.C.S.
1 strong victoria in good order, suitable for one or pair of Arabs with pole bar and shafts.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT-HOUSES AT PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thacker Shamjeebhoy Akbai, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Khoja Valee Mahomed Peer Mahomed, the following valuable property :—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the newly-built bungalow, out-houses, kitchen, stables, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,981 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Government ground, &c., and the passage called "Gowan," on the west by the public road called Pedder Road, on the north by the property of Lowjee Jaitha, on the south by the private passage or road leading to the property of Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Vakil and others, and the said premises are now in the possession of the said Thacker Shamjeebhoy Akbai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Roopjee Purdhan—40 bales grey shirtings.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th November, 1897.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

CHOICE DESIGNS in BROOCHES, BRACELETS, DIAMOND and GOLD RINGS, &c., are Specially ordered for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., 125, Horaby Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property on the Khetwady Back Road advertised to take place today is POSTPONED until further notice.

THE SALE of landed property in Pitha Street, advertised to take place on Thursday, the 11th instant, is POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 25th idem.

SALE OF 85 BALES CORDUROY AND CHECK CLOTH.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., on account and at the risk of Mr. Rahimtoola Haji Dawood :—

18 bales corduroy cloth, No. 200, 8½ lbs., 27 inches 24 yards.
32 " check, No. 101, 8½ lbs. 27 inches 24 yards.
16 " " cloth, No. 726, 7½ lbs. 36 inches 24 yards.
20 " " " No. 727, 7 lbs., 29 inches 24 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF FURNITURE, ILLIARD TABLE, AND GOODWILL OF TAYLOR'S HOTEL.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sankli Street, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s Sauce Factory, the handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, lamps, glassware and crockery, mahogany full sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, marking board, &c., marble top counter, single and double bedsteads, &c., also the goodwill of Taylor's Hotel.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN AGRIPADA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Sha Mohanlall Johwarlass and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Atmaram Govind sett Busunker, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of September, 1894, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Farzendary ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the Northern side of Agreepada Street, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenements of the said Atmaram Govind, assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 4247 and street No. 19 containing by admeasurement 30 feet and 6 inches in breadth and 31 feet and 6 inches in length or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Agree Ganoo, on the west by the house of Janardhan Heerajee, on the north by a sweepers passage and on the south by Agreepada Street, aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MUSJID LANE AND ALLOOMOR STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagor, Mr. Waljee Premjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Khandoojee Pathajee Bangar, Witho Khandoojee Bangar, Esseo Khandoojee Bangar, and Dada Khandoojee Bangar, by his father and natural guardian the said Khandoojee Pathajee Bangar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of mortgage, and further charge dated respectively 20th December, 1894, and 30 h November, 1896, the following properties :—

LOT NO. 1, AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Musjid Lane, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 636, street No. 141-145, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 162, New No. 7179, old Survey No. 1916, new survey No. 788, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Rahimtulla Gan, on the west by the house of Ballajee Khandoojee Vanjara, on the north by the house of Hajee Meeya Pathan, and on the south by the Musjid Lane aforesaid.

LOT NO. 2, AT 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or shop standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Alli Comer Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Collector under C. Ward No. 6501, street No. 168, 170, 182, and 102 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 191, new No. 7487, old Survey No. 1856, new Survey No. 823, containing by admeasurement 110 8 9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by Alli Comer Street aforesaid, on the west by the house of Punna Hakma, on the north by the Musjid Lane aforesaid, and on the south by the Mahomedan Charitable Property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Tyebjee, Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN THIRD BHOIWADA LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th Inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Nagindass Vithuldass the Assignee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Vithaldas Sukharam in the presence of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 7th day of May, 1893, a made between the said Vithaldass Sookram of the one part and Rukmoverbai, widow of Gungadass Vizbhoocandass of the other part.

All that piece of fazendaree ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of third Bhoiwada Lane, in the sub-district of Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 746 square yards and eight ninths of another square yard be the same, a little more or less, and assessed by the collector of assessment under No. 7, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the third Bhoiwada Lane on the north by the house of Purshotum Pranjivandass, and on the south by the property of Vizbhovandass Atmaram and which and all premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vithaldass Sookaram.

For further particulars and conditions of and all application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th November, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT of sale of Landed Properties in the Sub district of Tatta in Sind (Kurrachee), advertised to be sold THIS DAY, has been postponed until further order,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th November, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

By order of the mortgagee, Muga Mana and Company, under the power of sale reserved to them by an Indenture of Mortgage at the Irish day of May, 1893, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASSJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sayaana Saiboo, executor of the last will and testament of the late Rajanna Saiboo Kiloobai widow of Rajanna Saiboo, the undermentioned property, on the premises, on THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 8th Kamattipoora Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration sub district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4109, new No. 10399, old Survey No. 3668, and new Survey No. 6236, and assessed by the Municipality under E ward No. 176, Street Nos. 148, 150, and containing by admeasurement 96 6 9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the house of Nursoo Bhowajee, on the west by the house of Lingoo Kamathi, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the 8th Kamattipoora Street.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 7th Kamattipoora Street, without the Fort and in the registration sub district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 4107, 4108, new Nos 10400, old Survey Nos. 43567, and 43567 new Survey Nos. 6236, and 6238 assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 1639 and 1762, and Street Nos. 129,152 and containing by admeasurement 202 29 square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Kamatti Nursoo Emujee, on the west by the property of Rajanna Marpaya Kamathi, on the north by the 7th Kamattipoora Street, and on the south by the 8th Kamattipoora Street.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO MILLOWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ALTOGETHER BRAND NEW SPINNING & PREPARATORY MACHINERY

Of the well-known Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester.
At the Ahmedabad Vepar Ootejak Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., at Ahmedabad.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co., constituent Attorneys and Agents for Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Ahmedabad Vepar Ootejak Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., the morigagors, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises of the above-mentioned Mills, at Ahmedabad, in one or more lots as may be found convenient, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m.

A lot of quite brand new Spinning and Preparatory machinery consisting of about 10,800 spindles, 12 drawing frames, 4 slubbing frames, 6 intermediate frames, 12 roving frames, and 30 twist ring spinning frames and a lot of accessories.

The whole of the above 61 machines are made by the well-known Manufacturers, Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will have to be paid on the lot being knocked down to the purchaser and the balance will be payable within three weeks from the date of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, the Attorneys for the mortgagees, at the office in old Oriental Bank Buildings, or to Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co., at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The property is on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th November, 1897.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE ..... Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death.				Sum Assured payable in			
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5	
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13	
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10	
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13	
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11	
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11	

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,500,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoor, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1897

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS ..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .....
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 11-20m. Low water 5-34m., 5-13s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Lecture on Student Life at Oxford, Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 8-45 p.m.

FIRE.—On Monday night, a fire broke out in a shop belonging to one Abdulali Hussonali, at Nagdaire Street. It was speedily put out by townsmen. The fire is attributed to the bursting of a kerosine oil lamp, kept alight in the shop by the owner after the place had been closed, to prevent rats from destroying his goods.

REPORTED THEFT AT GRANT'S BUILDINGS.—Major W. Wild, residing at Grant's Buildings, has reported to the police that on the morning of the 6th instant he went as usual to his bath-room to wash, and placed his gold finger ring, valued at Rs. 40, on the wash-hand stand. He left the bath-room, forgetting all about the ring. The same evening he missed it from his finger, and on looking for it in the bath-room, he found it had been removed.

A POLICEMAN ROBBED OF HIS PROPERTY.—Sogindran Ramnewaj, a policeman, doing duty in the Matoonga Section, and residing in a hut at the Parel Government House Road, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 117-4-0, from a box in his hut. The complainant further stated that about 9 o'clock, on Monday morning, he opened the box, and, after examining its contents, locked it up and put it in its usual place. He then went out on duty, and while he was on a visit to a friend at Matoonga, he received information that his box had been broken open. The complainant went home, and found the box broken open and its contents stolen.

HAJAI MEMON MOHALLA MOSQUE.—At the special meeting of the trustees of the Hajai Memon Mohalla Mosque, held under the presidency of Hajee Siddick Hajee Ebrahim Noorani, J.P., at his residences at Memon Mohalla, the undermentioned four new trustees, viz., Seth Hajee Omar Jaimal, Messrs. Mia Mohamed Hajee Jan Mahomed Ghotani, Hajee Sulaiman Abdool Vahed, and Hajee Ebrahim Habib Musalman were appointed in place of those deceased. As their president they have appointed Hajee Siddick Hajee Noorani to act in place of the late Hajee Jan Mohamed Hajee Jusab and Mia Mohamed Hajee Jan Mahomed Ghotani was appointed as manager in place of his late lamented grandfather, Hajee Osman Hajee Ghotani, with powers to begin and complete, as soon as possible, the remaining work of the new mosque (under construction) which had been stopped on account of his grandfather's demise, six months ago. Mr. Rustomjee D. Satina, of the firm of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, was present to advise the trustees.

THEFT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilkins charged Vishram Baloo and Kishna Jiloo, mallers in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, with theft of a quantity of chips of wood from the Elphinstone Circle Gardens. First accused was the head mallee in charge of the garden, who, in company of his subordinate, was found disposing of the chips, being cuttings from the trees in the garden, and selling the same to a Hindu. Mr. Cowasji Dhanjibhoy Mahaluxmiwalla, Superintendent, Municipal Gardens, was examined, and his evidence recorded. The magistrate observed that the morality of mallees was proverbially loose, and he was not surprised to find that, in spite of repeated warnings, the first accused had gone on committing petty thefts; however, Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla had requested the court to deal with the accused leniently on the ground that during the time the plague was raging in Bombay last year, and when most of the Municipal mallees had run away the accused remained at their posts. The court, moreover, adjudged the offence in the present case to be of no great importance, and was of opinion that considering the consequences following a conviction in regard to service fined the first accused five rupees with the alternative of a week's rigorous imprisonment. The second accused having done little else than obeyed the first accused, who was his head, and there being no satisfactory evidence to prove that he was abetting the first accused in the commission of the offence, was discharged.

THANA NEWS.—Our correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—Rao Bahadur Waman Mahadeo Bodas, First Class Subbordinate Judge of Thana, has been transferred to Ahmednagar, vice Rao Saheb Narhar Gadadhar Phatkay, who is under orders for Sholapore. Azam Vinayak Visvanath Gadhkari is appointed Head Karkoon and Third Class Magistrate at Wada, in the Thana Collectorate.—Pandit Dhondiram Namdev, of the Satyashodhak Samaj, Poona, arrived here last week. He delivers lectures on the doctrine of Hindooism, in the adjacent villages and their hamlets.—The annual fair of Nirmaleshwar Mahadeo, which is generally held from 15th to 20th November, near Sopara station, in the Bassein Taluka, has been absolutely prohibited by the District Magistrate, Thana, under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act on account of the existence of bubonic plague in this and the surrounding districts. It is also reported that the General Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company intends to issue orders on the line to stop booking third class passengers to Sopara altogether during the above mentioned dates.—Under the special plague rules quarantine of ten days has been imposed by the Superintendent and First Class Magistrate of Matheran upon all third class passengers arriving at that station from the plague infected districts, from the 1st instant.—The Hindu residents of of Panvel are now collecting sub-criptions among themselves in order to establish a separate Segregation Hospital for the plague affected Hindu patients there. Nearly a dozen chambhars (country shoemakers) arrived here from Poona by the south-east-up passenger train, yesterday morning, and were taken to the Observation Camps, and kept under the supervision of Mr. Kashinath Balvant, Plague Inspector. The chambhars, it appears, left Poona through fear of the plague, which is now prevalent at that place.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

FORGING A DEED OF SALE; JUDGMENT REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMAGOWDA BIN LINGAGOWDA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Joint Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, in August last, convicted the two accused of false personation and abetment, under section 82 of the Registration Act 3 of 1877, and the second accused also of forgery under section 465 of the Penal Code; and sentenced the first to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to three years' imprisonment.

In this case five persons were charged, the first four with the forging of a valuable security, namely a sale deed, purporting to have been passed by one Kenchappa, the complainant, to No. 1. No. 2 was the writer of the deed, and Nos. 3 and 4 were the attestants. They all admitted their parts before the Sessions Court, and stated that they performed them at the request of the complainant, who received the consideration, and now wished to back out of the sale, as he had been offered a better price for the land. This portion of this case had been tried by the jury, who found the evidence of the non-execution of the deed by Kenchappa insufficient, and had acquitted them. The second portion of the case referred to the proceedings relative to the registration of the document. Nos. 1 and 5 were charged with abetting the personation of Kenchappa at the Sub-Registrar's office by some person unknown. No. 5, in the presence of No. 1, identified the man as Kenchappa. No. 5 was also charged with forging the mark of Kenchappa to the endorsment on the deed that Kenchappa admitted the execution of the deed. Upon the statement of the karkun and the complainant, and differing from the assesors, the Joint Sessions Judge convicted the two accused, who now appealed, and sentenced them as above mentioned.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said:—The Joint Sessions Judge has concurred in the verdict of the jury that the prosecution has failed to prove that the deed of sale was a forgery, but he has disagreed from them acting as assesors and found the accused Nos. 1 and 5 guilty of the offence of false personation of the executant under the Registration Act, section 82. His reason for so doing is belief in the evidence given by the witness Anaji. "I am prepared" he says," to convict the accused on the deposition of Annarao, the karkun in the Sub-Registrar's office, who swears that Kenchappa was not the man who presented the document for registration." We are unable to place such explicit trust in the evidence of this witness. Neither the Sub-Registrar nor the registering karkun could say that Kenchappa was not the man who came to register the document. Anaji was merely sitting in the office, and had nothing to do with the work of registering this document. He cannot remember the features of any other person who presented a document for registration. When Kenchappa came to the office the next day Anaji could only tell the Sub-Registrar that, to the best of his belief, that man had not come the day before. In the Sessions Court Anaji admitted that he had told the committing Magistrate that he did not remember if the presenter of the document was Kenchappa or not. His evidence to that Magistrate was this: "I cannot remember if the complainant Kenchappa is the man who was put forward as the executant of the document (Exhibit A.) on the 15th February. On the 16th I came to the conclusion that I was inclined to think that the man who was put forward on the 15th was not the real Kenchappa." We cannot sustain the conviction on such evidence. The part that Balwant, whose story the Judge admits is incredible, has played in the case is very suspicious. We reverse the convictions and sentences, and acquit both the accused and order their discharge.

For the reasons given, their lordships reversed the convictions of and the sentences passed upon the accused and ordered their discharge. The court directed the bail bonds to be cancelled.

THE ASIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

TRANSFERRED TO THE SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held in its office, Apollo Street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sassoon J. David occupied the chair.

Mr. W. B. Rae, the general manager of the company, having read the notice, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—In order to make the position of the company clear I will offer a few observations as to why the directors were induced to take the step of transferring the business and the goodwill of the company to the Sun Insurance Office, and I am sure that the reasons which have induced us to advise you to place this company into voluntary liquidation will be found cogent by you as well. The company was started some eighteen months, and with the full expectations of doing a fair and profitable business in Bombay, but owing to the plagues which, as is well known, seriously crippled mercantile affairs in Bombay during the past year, our business, instead of increasing, shows a decrease in the premium income. We have also been unfortunate in being interested in three of the cotton mill fires which have taken place, consequently all our reserve, which we made last year, has been swallowed up. I may also mention that within the last four or five months fire insurance business in Bombay has undergone a radical change. All the old and powerful companies have decided to appoint several agents, and most of them have already done so, the result being that those from whom we expect large business are now working solely in the interests of the company they represent. This radical change in the business of fire insurance companies was never anticipated by the promoters of your company, and is altogether a novel feature. Without powerful connections we cannot get business in sufficient volume to pay expenses and show a fairly satisfactory balance-sheet at the end of the year. The figures that were submitted to the directors at their meeting, held on the 1st instant, showed that your capital was intact, and that if the company could at that moment have run off its liabilities without any fires no loss would accrue to the shareholders. The next question was how to protect our policy-holders, and we, therefore, deemed it advisable in their interest, as well as our own, to enter into the agreement already referred to with the oldest Fire Insurance Company in the world, and not only the oldest, but one of the largest and strongest as regards its reserve. I have no doubt that the name of the Sun Fire Office is well known to all of you, and it is hardly necessary for me to tell you that their reserved amount is over two millions sterling, which is over three crores of rupees, and that these funds are for the protection of the Fire Policy Holders only. If we had seen a chance of doing better in the future, rest assured that we would have persevered, but that being now not the case, we think we would be ill-serving you if we did not recommend to you that step which may be considered conducive to your interest. With these remarks I beg to move that the agreement, dated the 1st day of November, 1897, made between the company and the Sun Insurance Office, whereby, subject to the approval of the shareholders, the company has agreed to transfer its existing business and connections and good-will to the Sun Insurance Office on the terms set out in the said agreement, which is just read before the meeting, be and is hereby approved, confirmed and adopted.

The proposition was agreed to unanimously by the shareholders with the following two resolutions:—

That the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Limited, be and is hereby put in voluntary liquidation.

That Mr. W. B. Rae be and is hereby appointed the sole liquidator of the company, "ithout any remuneration, and that he be and is hereby vested with all the powers contained in Sections 201 and 202 of the Indian Companies Act.

The Chairman, in reply to the question asked by a shareholder, said that the company's assets roughly amounted to about Rs. 2,13,100, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,01,100, after deducting the loss by the fire in the Framji Fedi Mill.

The Chairman said he thought that they ought in some way to recognise the services of Mr. Rae, their manager. It was not his fault or want of attention to their interests that had brought the company to this pass, but simply the conditions of fire insurance business in Bombay, over which neither he nor they had any control. He deserved their thanks for resigning the compensation, amounting to Rs. 5,000, which he was entitled to under his agreement with the company, and also for undertaking the liquidation of the company free of cost. In his talks with him he had found out that his sole aim was to preserve intact the shareholders' interests and his good name. He proposed now that he be asked to accept a present of one month's salary as a recognition on the shareholders' part of his devotion to the company.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Vishram, and was carried by acclamation, for which Mr. Rae thanked the shareholders in suitable terms, explaining the situation which made him to recommend the shareholders to take the present step.

The customary vote of thanks to the chair brought the business of the meeting to a close.

AFTERNOON PARTY AT THE MEDICAL UNION HALL.

UNDER the auspices of the president and members of the Bombay Medical Union, an afternoon party was held, yesterday, at the Union Hall, Readymoney Buildings, Apollo Bunder, to congratulate Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee, who had been appointed a member of the Legislative Council, and Dr. N. H. Choksy, upon whom the Government of India had conferred the title of Khan Bahadur, in recognition of his services as medical officer of the Matunga Lepers' Asylum and of the Arthur Road Plague Hospital. The Union Hall, which is situated on the first storey of the building, known as the Ripon Club, was decorated for the occasion with evergreens, palm leaves and festoons of flowers. There was a large gathering of members of the medical profession, one of whom was a Parsee lady.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, the President of the Union, in opening the proceedings, said he need not introduce the two guests of the evening, who were well known to them all. He referred, in the first place, to the many services rendered by Bhalchandra, who was fittingly rewarded by Government nominating him a member of the Legislative Council. He enumerated in detail Dr. Bhalchandra's many civic services, and his services to the Municipality in the high capacity of Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee during the last three years. (Applause.) It was a notable circumstance that the busiest men always found time to do anything they wished. Dr. Bhalchandra in this respect was, Dr. Bahadurjee thought, most like Dr. Collins, the President of the London County Council, who, although one of the busiest men in the profession, still found time to preside over the deliberations of the Council. (Cheers.) The president next referred to the title of Khan Bahadur conferred on Dr. N. H. Choksy by the Government of India for his numerous valuable services rendered to the profession. (Cheers.) The President was not sure whether he should congratulate Dr. Choksy or condole with him on the title bestowed on him, because the honour was in fact nothing, or, at all events, quite out of proportion to the work done by Dr. Choksy at a time when the plague was raging in Bombay, and when it required all the energy, pluck, perseverance, devotion to duty, and courage that he could command. (Cheers.) Dr. Choksy's services were better appreciated by the Municipal Corporation than the Government. As Veterinary-Major Mills remarked at the meeting of the Corporation, the other day, Dr. Choksy acted the part of a hero in the battlefield of the plague; and displayed the consummate ability, tact, and judgment of a general in the battle-field of war. Like the general in a war, Dr. Choksy was first and foremost on the field of plague, which he fought with all his might at the risk of his own life. (Cheers.) He knew that he was courting certain danger, but he thought more of his duty than his life, and was an example which might be profitably imitated by all the members of the profession. (Applause.) The manner in which he conducted his duties at the Arthur Road Hospital showed that he was not only a man of great professional ability, but that he possessed high administrative capacity. Dr. Choksy's example had proved that a native of India, who had received a high education, under favourable circumstances, and the same opportunities given to him as to a European, could shew the same amount of courage, skill, and endurance, which characterised Europeans to whatever profession they belonged.—(cheers)—and would rise to the occasion in times of emergency. (Prolonged cheers.) Though the title conferred upon Dr. Choksy was comparatively a small honour, it must prove acceptable to the profession as a token of the recognition of the services of a gentleman who was held in such high regard and esteem among them. The profession ought to rejoice that two of their number had been so honoured by Government. He wished both of them long life and prosperity, and hoped that these honours were but the precursors of higher ones. (Applause.)

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, in his reply, said he must very cordially thank the president and members of the Medical Union, and the native medical profession for the very great honour they had done him in inviting him to the party given for congratulating him on the honour conferred on him by Government. He assured them he appreciated the honour more highly than any which were done him by his friends during the last three months; and that he would remember it to the end of his life. (Cheers.) He did not consider the honour done him by Government as personal, but as one done to the whole native medical profession of Bombay; and in thanking the Government, he said that they had appreciated the work of the native medical profession, and had recognised that work by the appointment of a member of the profession to a seat in the Legislative Council. It was a mere accident that he was the first lucky recipient of the honour. He assured the profession that he would do his level best, in the space of two years during which he would be privileged to sit on the Council, to place before it the views of the profession on questions affecting the sanitation of the city and the mofussil, as well as those affecting the *status* of the profession and the Civil Assistant Surgeons and hospital assistants. (Applause.) He was ready to acknowledge that the whole question was well handled by their President, to whom solely belonged the credit of bringing it to a successful head. He believed the honour would sooner or later be conferred upon their President. He (Dr. Bhalchandra) would try to deserve their confidence, as well as that of Government, and he begged of them to show him indulgence. It would be his duty to study carefully all questions which come up for consideration before the Council, and to place the popular view before it in a moderate, but firm and impressive manner, and in this he fully counted upon their support and co-operation. (Applause.)

Dr. Choksy thanked Dr. Bahadurjee for the very flattering way in which he had been pleased to refer to what little he had done. He had undertaken the work, and he was bound to fulfil it to the best of his ability. If the plague were unhappily to break out again in the city, he would again be at his post, and do all he could to alleviate the misery of those who were so unfortunate to be victims of it. He heartily thanked the members of the Union and of the profession for honouring him that evening.

The party then adjourned to the refreshment tables, laid in another part of the hall. The guests of the evening were presented with bouquets of flowers and had large garlands placed round their necks.

BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Bandora Municipality was held last Monday, the 8th instant. There were present: Mr. W. A. Chambers (presiding), Dr. D. A. De Monte, Messrs. Tookaram Tatia, Anandrao Talcherkar, Ruttonjee Karanjiawalla, M. C. Pereira, Gaspar Gonsalves, E. A. Corke, N. Fatehally, and P. J. Braiza.

The Board first disposed of the letter from the Collector of Thana asking specific answers to the following questions:—I. Does the Municipality contemplate raising a loan to pay off the advance of Rs. 8,822-10-3 due to advance made for plague purposes. II. What increase in the Municipal revenues is possible with a view to paying any such loan? Is the Municipality willing to raise the house tax another percentage? III. Does the Municipality object to paying any portion of the sum of Rs. 8,822-10-3. If so how much and on what grounds. IV. Has the Municipality any terms to propose as to the rate of interest and the number of years repayment should be made.

The Board had referred the matter for legal opinion to Mr. Macpherson through Messrs. Rougnton and Byrne, solicitors. The opinion which was against the Municipality was read in camera, and it was resolved to pay the loan. The Board asked the Government to allow them 5 years' grace with such interest as the Government think proper.

ELECTION OF A VICE-PRESIDENT.

Assistant-Surgeon J. F. Gonsalves, vice-President of the Municipality, having been transferred to Ratnagiri, the Municipality, thereby causing a vacancy. The Board accordingly Dr. Gonsalves' record of service as exceptionally long and of very valuable assistance during the plague.

Mr. Gaspar Gonsalves next proposed Dr. D. A. de Monte as Vice-President, and in so doing he said: I beg to propose Dr. De Monte as the fittest man for this office. Dr. De Monte has had varied experience, and, spending his time as he does through Bandora, knows exactly the requirements of the town. He has been a member of the Sanitary Board, chairman of P. W., and is the oldest hand on the Board, possessing exceptional experience under every head in the Sub-Committees, and as such he is fully qualified for the post.

Mr. M. C. Pereira, in seconding, said: The experience and labours of Dr. De Monte have been exceptionally substantial during the last outbreak of the plague, and when everybody was out of town Dr. De Monte, although he could have very well been absent, he at a sacrifice to his health gave his professional assistance long before the Government stepped in, and I think he has thus much to claim the public gratitude and has watched disinterestedly the wants of every community of the town of Bandora. He is the only one of the commissioners who daily goes almost through the whole of Bandora professionally or otherwise, and can assuredly be relied upon to work for Municipal organisation with unabated zeal and with perfect success.

Mr. R. Karanjia concurred with this opinion, when Dr. De Monte said: I am very much obliged to the proposer and seconder, Mr. Gonsalves and Mr. Pereira, who speak in glowing terms of me and things which I perhaps do not deserve, but I regret very much that owing to the heavy strain upon me now, both professionally and otherwise, I am unable to accept the honour conferred upon me. Professionally I have lost an able colleague in the person of Dr. Oliveira, who has been taken from us by the cruel hand of death, and an abler colleague still in the person of Dr. J. F. Gonsalves, who has been transferred to Ratnagiri. I have at present pretty much to do in the Municipality, and as Chairman of the Public Works Committee, which being the Managing Committee, it entails heavy work upon me. I have been asked by some kind friends to give up my seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and I was thinking of resigning the chairmanship of the Public Works Committee of the Municipality, but the honour that you just contemplate conferring upon me, I think I cannot in justice do credit to. I must decline the Vice-Presidentship, seeing that the professional strain upon me will be very great now. I must give my attention to it more than to other duties, and if I accept the office of Vice-President, it will, I am afraid, tell very heavily upon my health. Gentlemen, the spirit is willing indeed, but the flesh is weak, and it will not be able, I am afraid, to bear any additional burden placed upon it. Under these circumstances, gentlemen, whilst thanking you heartily for the honour done me, I feel constrained under the circumstances, for the present at least, to decline the honour which you all so kindly propose and which under more favourable circumstances I would be happy to accept.

As Dr. De Monte was unable to accept the post, Mr. N. Futehally was elected Vice-President.

APPOINTMENT OF SUB-COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

There were two vacancies on the P. W. Committee in place of Surg.-Capt. Prail (resigned) and Dr. B. A. Oliveira, deceased. Messrs. P. J. Braiza and N. Futehally were elected on the P. W. Committee; and on the Sanitary Committee in place of Dr. Oliveira, who also served on this Committee, Mr. M. C. Pereira was elected.

DISPOSAL OF NIGHT SOIL AT COLWAD.

The Board referred the matter to the Finance Committee for estimate and cost of making a road to the south-east of Bandora foreshore to enable the carts to be emptied farther deep into the sea, and in the meantime a watchman was placed to see that the carts were not emptied in the vicinity of Colwad.

ELECTION OF SANITARY CHAIRMAN.

Mr. W. A. Chambers was unanimously elected Chairman of this Committee, in place of Dr. Gonsalve resigned.

The meeting was then adjourned to next Monday.—*Com.*

THE TRAGEDY AT TRINCOMALEE.

SUICIDE OF LIEUT. ARMITAGE, R.N.

THE *Times of Ceylon*, of November 4, gives particulars of the death by suicide of Lieutenant Sidney Travers Armitage, R.N., who had many friends in Bombay. About five minutes after two o'clock, on Monday (November 1), when the Cossack was in Trincomalee Harbour, according to a statement made by Captain Fraser, D.S.O., two shots were heard below, and, on some of the ship's company following the sounds they found Lieutenant Armitage lying in his cabin dead with two shots through his chest, both having penetrated the heart, while, beside him lay a Naval revolver of the Webley pattern, with which he had evidently committed the act. The occurrence naturally created a sensation, both on the ship and the harbour, where were then lying, besides the Cossack, the flagship Eclipse, the Melpomene, and the Redbreast.

Mr. Lushington, the A. G. A., held an inquest later, and there the evidence revealed that the deceased had been labouring under mental trouble in consequence of the verdict of a Court Martial (which finished its sitting that day) at which he gave evidence as witness, and which he thought might reflect on his character. Into the details of that Court Martial we cannot enter, but we have the assurance of the commander of the Cossack that the Court expressed no opinion about Mr. Armitage whatever, as to his conduct, and this he (Capt. Fraser) explained to the deceased after the Court Martial. The verdict at the inquiry was that deceased died from gunshot wounds which he inflicted on himself whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place with Naval honours the next day at 7 o'clock; the Cossack delaying her time for sailing for Colombo, originally fixed for 4 p. m., on Monday, in order to allow of her Company attending the ceremony. The burial was imposing, as full Naval honours were accorded. It took place at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning (2nd inst.), and was attended by all the Naval forces in Trincomalee, including the Commander-in-Chief (Admiral Drummond) and his staff. The firing party was the deceased's own Company—fifty strong—and all the available men on the Cossack attended, as well as those of the Eclipse, the Melpomene, and the Redbreast. The funeral naturally, took some time, as the boats containing the coffin, and the mourners had to be towed a long distance to shore from the anchorage. All the boats of the flagship, the Melpomene and the Redbreast were towed by their steam-boats, filled by their men, aided by the steam-boats proceeding across the harbour, to the Trincomalee town pier, situated at the very head of the harbour, and there the officers and men disembarked and formed up in readiness to receive the Cossack's flotilla of boats bringing the body. A procession was then formed, Captain Fraser being the chief mourner and walking behind the coffin, proceeded by the flag-ship's Band playing the "Dead March" in Saul. The procession was met at the cemetery gates, by the Chaplain of the flagship (the Rev. James Smith, B. A.) who read the Burial Service, following which the firing party, in charge of Lieut. Oldham, fired three volleys over the deceased officer's grave, and the party then returned in the same way they had set out for the cemetery.

Besides Naval men, there was a large concourse at the cemetery, including all the European population of the place, Major Johnson and the officers of the Garrison, and Mr. Millet, the Naval Storekeeper.

THE DECEASED'S CAREER.

The late Lieutenant Armitage was a son of Dr. Armitage, a well-known physician, of Grosvenor Street, London. His age was 21. He entered the Navy in 1885 and served as naval cadet in the Britannia, passing out on July 1887. He served first in the Mediterranean then in the East Indies (where he was one of the Company of the Garnet); then on the North American Station (on the Mohawk) and more recently on the China Station, with the Caroline. He became Lieutenant in June 1894, and he joined the Cossack as second Lieutenant at Trincomalee, in August, 1896, when he was brought out by the Sappho. He was an officer of whom his Captain and brother officers held a high opinion, and very popular with the men of the ship, taking, as he did, a keen interest in their sports and amusements on shore.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF TECK.

The *Indian Spectator* speaks reverently of the late Duchess of Teck:—The name of the Duchess of Teck has not been known long or much in India. It was only of late that the country at large came to be acquainted with her more closely, and that chiefly through the interesting fact of her being the mother of the future Queen of England. But at home she was as much popular as it is possible for any member of society to be. It is said that her daughter's immense popularity in England was but an inheritance from her mother. She devoted herself to the task of making the home-life of the masses there, as happy and cheerful as the untiring exertions of a single lady could do it. The reward of her benevolent labours have been a generous appreciation of her services by both the poor and rich during her lifetime and keen expressions of regret from them all at her death. The Duchess of Teck has left a noble example for high-born women of all countries—even of India, to copy and emulate. She has taught them how to be useful to the poor from even one of the most exalted positions in society.

THE CONSERVANCY OF THE CITY.

Some of the vernacular journals are of opinion that the city of Bombay was never perhaps in a more insanitary condition than it is at present. The *Rast Goftar* observes:—The streets are as dirty as possible, and the smells arising from the gutters are of such a suffocating character that, as described by our Health Officer in the Police Court several years ago, they could be cut with a knife. The responsibility of maintaining insanitary conditions of the city rests as much upon the Health Department as upon the inhabitants of this great city. It is true that the Health Department has neither the necessary appliances nor the required energy on their part to clean the streets, but at the same time it cannot be denied that the inhabitants of the city are guilty of contributory negligence, which is indeed unpardonable. The Health Department is undermanned, and its staff not half so strong and energetic as the needs of such a large and growing city require. The dustbins and other receptacles for cutchra are few and far between, and the result is that the sides of the streets are overflowing with all sorts of filth, reeking with decomposing and decomposed matter. The Health Department is surely responsible for all these shortcomings, but there are, as we have stated above, the other party also responsible for the present unsatisfactory condition of the city.

THE PLAGUE EXPENDITURE IN BOMBAY.

Remarking that the accumulated surplus of 20 lakhs of the Bombay Municipality has all been swept away, and that the Municipal treasury is at this moment in an embarrassed condition, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes that the public do not grudge any reasonable and just expenditure for the suppression of the plague, but it wants to know that the monies it provides may not be lavishly spent or squandered away. Our contemporary adds: A fair and reasonable check over expenditure of this character is highly necessary, for if such be wanting, there can be no saying how soon the rate-payers' monies may be exhausted without any adequate return in point of increased sanitary conditions. What the public do like to look to is a rational expenditure. Monies may be spent like water but so long as they are spent in the right direction, with a single eye to utility and economy combined, nothing has to be objected to. What the public may resent is waste. That has a double significance. (1) That it is legally robbed, and (2) that its health is in no way improved. It is, therefore, obtaining money under false pretance. It is this aspect of the plague expenditure that has to be carefully watched, and the Corporation would certainly be wanting in the discharge of its functions if it were careless enough to take no head of the civic finances in reference to this plague affair which cost upon an average 1½ lakh of Rupees per month. The accumulated surplus of 20 lakhs of the past few years has all been swept away and the Municipal treasury is at this moment in an embarrassed condition—so much so that it has to borrow 15 lakhs as a temporary measure to meet its growing liabilities for which the revenue collections are not adequate.

A CRY FOR WATER.

The *Gujerati* complains of want of water in some of the native quarters of the city:—There is again a cry for want of water in some parts of Bombay. Some weeks ago the water supply used to continue till 11 or even 12 a.m. Afterwards it began to be stopped at 10 a.m. This state of things lasted for some time, when the Water Department was once more pleased to alter the arrangement and cut off the supply at 9-30 a.m. This wonderful Department was, however, not satisfied even with so many changes, and now it has decided to stop the water supply at 9 a.m. We do not care to mention how many times the water was stopped even as early as 8 a.m. For all these changes the municipal authorities might have excellent excuses. On that point we have no doubt. But the question is whether it is fair that the inhabitants should be subjected to this treatment, when lakhs and lakhs have been spent on water works. Previous intimation to the people regarding stoppages of water supply are deemed superfluous, and the result is serious inconvenience and even positive hardship to those who are suddenly deprived of their water by the municipality.

A WHOLESALE QUARANTINE FOR BOMBAY.

The *Indian Spectator* advocates the imposition of a wholesale quarantine on all arrivals in Bombay:—We draw the attention of the reader to a letter from Dr. G. B. Kher, in charge of the Hindu Fever Hospital, appearing in our correspondence columns, in which undeniable facts are cited which bring home the necessity of imposing a wholesale quarantine on arrivals from at least such places as Poona, Sholapur, and Surat in the plague; it had type in it, is still raging very furiously. Dr. Kher points out that out of the 15 true cases of bubonic plague that were admitted in the hospital during the last twenty days of the preceding week, so many as 7 were of persons who had come here from Poona and thereabouts. All these had, of course, duly passed the medical examination at Kalyan and were allowed to come into Bombay because they looked quite healthy. But they were in the incubative stage when they came, and within one to four days of their arrivals they developed the characteristic symptoms of plague, showing that the strictest medical examination cannot possibly, as it never claimed it could, detect and detain any but those cases in which the plague poison having run the incubating period had fully manifested itself. Thus, it would seem clear that Bombay cannot be secured from infection from outside if our medical examination system is not supplemented with a wholesale quarantine on arrivals from all parts.

THE BENGAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Touching the "well-deserved rebuff" which the Bengal Press Association is said to have received from the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the *Rast Goftar* states: The Bengal Press Association recently made a cool request to Mr. Stevens, the acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that it was highly expedient in the interests of Government that a native editor, who may be guilty or sedition, be warned in the first instance, and that a prosecution be instituted only when the offence was repeated. The Association also offered to become the judges of seditious journalists expressing a desire that all refractory Baboo editors should in the first instance be placed before them instead of a regular court of justice. It is no wonder that such foolish proposals should meet with a rebuff. The Bengal Press Association might as well have requested Government that the Babu editors be exempted from the operation of the various sections of the Penal Code in all cases in which they violated the law in the first instance, and that no prosecution should be instituted unless they repeated the offence. This is what their request comes to.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Referring to the next Congress meeting, the *Rast Goftar* bewails the fate which seems to beset its movements. It says: The Congress has fallen upon evil days. Some of its leaders have come into disgrace and others have been discredited. Misfortunes come in battalions, and scarcely have the Congresswallas, after six months buffetings, been able to keep their heads above water, when they have received a rude shock by being told that the Government of Hyderabad have been raising all sorts of objections to the Congress being held in Amraoti. Another story is that the quarantine rules will not permit of the Congresswallas assembling in large numbers at the place. Whatever it may be, it is a play to see the poor Congressites being knocked about from pillar to post. The Nemesis of their own past deeds seems to pursue them wherever they go. They evidently appear to have fallen into the pit which they had been digging for those who counselled them to be honest in their dealings and moderate in their demands. It is to be hoped that the painful trials and ordeals through which they have recently passed will yet prevent them from pursuing a wild career, which must in the end lead to their political extinction.

THE REPUTATION OF POONA BRAHMINS.

The *Gujerati* seems to be anxious about the reputation of Poona Brahmins and educated Indians, and remarks:—Some of the English journals and members of Parliament are doing incalculable mischief to India and her people by their ignorant misrepresentations. Imagine influential English papers telling the British public that poor Damodar, who scarcely understands five English sentences, is an Advocate or Barrister and that discontent has so much grown up in the eastern dependency that educated men like him have taken to murder! Imagine members of Parliament telling their constituencies that there have been tribal risings within the four corners of India for the suppression of which 40 thousand forces have been mobilized! Why, one English magazine actually went the length of telling the British public that these risings were instigated by Mr. Tilak! It is well known thousands of rupees were recently spent on telegraphic communications between the Secretary of State and the Bombay and Indian governments. It would be interesting to know if this lie about Damodar being an Advocate has been contradicted by the Bombay government. Very probably not as the reputation of educated Indians and Poona Brahmins in particular is of no special concern in high quarters.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

The *Gujerati*, in referring to the approval of the city Improvement Scheme by the Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Port Trust, writes: "As was to be expected, the Port Trust of Bombay and the Chamber of Commerce have expressed unqualified approval of the City Improvements Scheme. Even those who are opposed to the creation of a Trust independent of the Corporation have admitted that the object Government have in view is very excellent, and that the suggested improvements would very largely conduce to the sanitary betterment and commercial prosperity of the city. The geographical position of Bombay in relation to the rest of the country and the markets of the world imposes upon the local municipality the obligation to adopt such measures as will keep it free from any epidemics. All this may be conceded. But the Corporation cannot afford to ignore its rights or accept heavy financial responsibilities, as some people urge, for benefitting Government property for the advantage of influential sections of the population. Nor can it stake its money on doubtful ventures. The port Trustees and also the Chamber of Commerce do not enter into these questions, but simply content themselves with expressing their satisfaction at the action of government. We can not be so sure, as the Chamber are, without knowing the provisions of the proposed bill that the terms offered by government are really liberal." The *Indian Spectator* observes:—The Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trust Committees have hearty expressed their hearty approval of the scheme of Government for a separate Trust to be entrusted with the urgently necessary work of rebuilding and improving Bombay. The opinion of the Port Trust is of special weight, inasmuch as, under the new scheme, its pockets shall be touched to the extent of seven thousands per year in addition to the heavy burden of Municipal taxation it is bearing at present. It is good that the representatives of our Commerce heartily approve of the new principle. But the promotness of their reply need not be taken as a significant commentary on the slowness of the Corporation in the matter. The latter body is more interested in the matter, and has reason to look much more closely into the matter and into all its details, than either the Chamber or the Trust can possibly have. We are glad that the committee appointed by the Corporation is almost ready with the report, it was asked to draw up, formulating the points on which the Corporation wants further information from Government as to its intentions. A report of the kind is the basis required to start argument upon, and so, we cannot blame the Corporation for rejecting Mr. Kalabhai's motion requesting the Committee to prepare and place before the Corporation a scheme of its own to be submitted to Government for adoption and legislative sanction. This was too large an order."

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 30th October:—

William D'Santos, of Jamalpur, in the district of Monghyr, but now resident of No. 21 Chandney Chauk street, in the town of Calcutta, for husking paddy and other grains by bullock power.

Alexander von Wagner, merchant, of No. 5 Henrietta Strasse, Chemnitz, in the empire of Germany, for an improved remedy for diseases of the stomach, such as catarrh, acidity or chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, cholerine, cholera, and for purifying the blood.

Godfrey Marsden Gibson, gentleman, of "The Rectory," Chulmleigh, North Devon, for improvements in apparatus for printing telegraphic messages in type.

Wilhelm Decker, manufacturer, of 753, Decker Strasse, and George von Struve, engineer, of 756, Albert Strasse, both of Mittweida, Saxony, for improvements in and relating to primary batteries for light, motive power, and like purposes.

Alexander Bock, civil engineer, of Copenhagen, Denmark, for improvements in candle lamps or lanterns.

Wilhelm Decker, manufacturer, of 753, Decker Strasse, and George von Struve, engineer, of 756 Albert Strasse, both of Mittweida, Saxony, for improvements in and relating to electrolytes for secondary batteries.

Aristotle Kiamis, an assistant in Messrs. Ralli Brothers, at Cossipore, Calcutta, for a lotion for cur

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA :—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. '97, Memo. No. 1725—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.

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IMPORTANT TO ART COLLECTORS AND TOURISTS.

ADVANTAGES NEVER OFFERED BEFORE.

IN consequence of the general depression in Trade and the few number of Tourists that visited India during the year, owing to prevalence of Plague and Famine almost throughout the country, our Stocks of

INDIAN AND ARTWARES CURIOS.

at our Retail sale Branches in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi have become considerably accumulated; and whilst we are in contract with the Artisans all over India, binding us to purchase of certain specified quantities of Goods from each of them annually, our Stores become thus constantly over-stocked. Therefore with the view to clear them off we have resolved to hold

A GRAND CLEARANCE SALE,

commencing from now until further notice, at the ENORMOUS REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT.

on the prices marked on the Articles.

We hope, therefore, that Tourists, Collectors of Art Industries, and the general Public will not fail to avail themselves of the present opportunity and of our offer of the exceptionally liberal terms. We therefore

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of our varied and choice Stock of

INDIAN ARTWARES AND CURIOS.

collected from all parts of India and stored at our Branches in Bombay (Hornby Road), Calcutta (12, Government Place), and Delhi (Lothian Road, near Telegraph Office).

ALL GOODS PURCHASED WILL BE PACKED BY US FREE OF CHARGE.

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		Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE .....Nett per lb.		1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0 15
Do. No. II	"	0 14
Do. No. III	"	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0 12
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FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 3 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK, Price 8 Annas, CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

CONSOLS advanced 1-4 per cent. in London yesterday, say to 112 5-8; but Indian Sterling Loan was still unchanged at 117. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was put down 1-8 per cent.; while that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced to the same extent at 2 3-4 per cent., all round. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1-4d. higher at 26 3-4d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 3-4 cent. dearer, at 57 7-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·85 3-8 dollars. 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 3-8ths per cent. to £63 1-16. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 13-32d. per rupee. Paris quotations were unchanged at 103 1-2 for Rentes, and 25·17 1-2 for Exchange on London.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 37s. per 492 lbs., sellers, via Canal, April-May shipment to Hull; and White Delhi at 35s. per 492 lbs., sellers, via Canal, same shipment, to the same port.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. Sales 10,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

A decline of 1-8th was established in New York, yesterday, in ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, at 5 7-8 cents. per lb; Futures for February having been 8 points lower, and for May 9 points down, at 5·68 cents. and 5·81 cents., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 69,000 bales.

The figures for the arrivals of the new American crop this season now give the following comparison with those in the same time for the two previous years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	69,000	50,000	38,000
Two days do.	135,000	88,000	86,000
Since 1st September 2,016,000		2,707,000	1,862,000

Our local Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day, and nothing has been reported again for shippers' account; while prices have declined Rs. 2 per candy, "fully good" Bengals having been quoted, for January delivery, at Rs. 136 per candy; and "good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 173. Some 700 bales of ready old stuff have been taken by the Mills, consisting of 100 Bhownuggar, at Rs. 150; 100 Wadwan, at Rs. 155; 200 Akola, at Rs. 141; and 300 of the same, at Rs. 133½ per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets remain in a very quiet state, barely any business being reported on account of exporters, and prices generally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	644 bales.
Wheat	3,458 cwts.
Linseed	2,071 "
Rapeseed	1,801 "
Gingellyseed	4,417 "
Poppyseed	591 "
Castorseed	2,755 "
Rice	8,270 "

FREIGHTS remain quiet but steady. Rates have been done for Antwerp, November delivery, at 14s. per ton; and tonnage is offering, for December, at 15s.; January, at 14s. 6d.; from February to March at 15s.; and April-May-June at 15s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was no enquiry for Bank Paper at the rate quoted, but during the day a moderate amount of Bank Wire was reported at 1s. 3 5-8d. Merchants' Bills continued scarce, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 19-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 19-32d.	"
3 ms' sight	1s. 3 21-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 25-32d.	"
Francs "	1·66	"

SHARES are very quiet. China Mills are Rs. 5 higher, as also are Currimbhoy; Lukhmidas are Rs. 10 lower. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2½, to Rs. 1,322½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownagar	2 21-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-16
Bar Silver	26¾

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Simla arrived here from Bombay, yesterday, afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday morning.

PENANG, Nov. 8.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay this afternoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 7.

O'Callagan, Capt, Bengal, R W Fus, to rejoin, from Jhansi.
Northey, Lt, Bengal, The Cameronians, on leave, from Bareilly.
Armer, Vety Lt, Bo, A V D, on duty, from Neemuch.

NOVEMBER 8.

Mantell, Capt, Bengal, R W Fus, to rejoin, from Landaura.
Dunlop, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Naini Tal.
Donnell, Capt, Bo, M W Dept, on retirement, from Poona.
Chapman, Lt, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, on medical certificate, from Poona.
Radcliffe, Capt, Bo, R W Fus, from leave, from Poona.
Cockburn, Lt, Bo, R W Fus, from Garrison Class, from Poona.
Bruist, Lt Col, Bo, late 2nd Border Regt, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 8.

Bruist, Surgn Capt, Bo, A M S, on medical certificate, to Bolaram.
Broome, Capt, Bo, Remount Dept, on duty, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th November, 1897.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next, the 13th instant, at 4.45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.
Dress.—Review order—Khaki.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Coy.:—
No. 4243, Bugler A. F. Clarke.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th November, 1897.

1. There will be 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort (Town Hall Compound), and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow (Thursday), at 8-45 p.m.
2. The Corps will parade at the Corps' Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual Gun Target practice. Expenses will be refunded on application on parade.
Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target practice can parade at the same time and place under the senior present. Dress.—The same.
3. The Corps Committee will meet at the Fort Head-quarters on Friday next the 12th instant, at 6-30 p.m.
4. Leave of absence for two months from this date has been granted to Gunner B. Defreco.
5. The following member is qualified to lay a gun at practice :—Sergt. D. A. Pinder.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th November 1897.

1. There will be drill daily for recruits at the Riding School, at 7 a.m., punctually.
2. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School on Thursday, 11th instant, at 7 a.m.
3. There will be Sword and Carbine drill in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 6 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by

The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,

Will shortly appear in the Columns of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNANCE.—From Empress to Taxgatherer
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WATSON—BRENCHLEY—November 2, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Ernest Youngh sband, son of the late Rev. G. A. F. Watson, H.E.I.C.S., and H.M.I.S., to Grace Aiden, youngest daughter of the late H. C. Branchley, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Denmark Hill, London.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTHS.

FORDE—November 2, at Naini Tal, the wife of Major Lionel Forde, R. A., of a daughter.
GRANT—November 1, at Abbottabad, the wife of A. H. Grant, I. C. S., of a daughter.
McDONALD—November 3, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Mr. D. McDonald, of a son.

DEATH.

NEWTON-KING—November 2, at Karachi, Mowbray, wife of Captain Newton-King, Worcestershire Regiment.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

RATEPAYER.—We have sent your letter to the Municipal Commissioner.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1897.

THE London correspondent of a newspaper in Birmingham which is said to enjoy the confidence of a Cabinet Minister, has recently stated that the question of adding one-third to the strength of the army in India is being considered by the Government. It is not necessary to give such an extraordinary statement more than a passing reference; credence would be difficult to accord except on the strongest evidence, and of evidence there is no pretence. It is probably a piece of gossip which the correspondent did not deem it worth while to verify. But it would not be prudent to altogether ignore the fact that such a statement has been made in a journal that is generally supposed to have access to excellent sources of information, when we remember that without any premonition whatever 30,000 men were added to the strength of the Army in India twelve years ago. The vigorous protests of two members of the Viceroy's Council—one of them being the Finance Minister—were not of the slightest avail to avert a measure which without any proved necessity added very materially to the fiscal difficulties of the State. The order came out from London; the Government of India had to pay the bill, and has been paying it ever since. That sudden addition to the strength of the Army in India was the prelude to the conquest of Upper Burmah, and a series of frontier wars which step by step led to the Chitral expedition, when 17,000 men were mobilised, and to the operations of the present year which have found occupation for 60,000 men. At the present moment 35,000 men, 25,000 followers, and 25,000 transport animals are employed in lifting the purdah of the Tirah country. There is undoubtedly an influential coterie who strongly urge that the Tirah should be permanently annexed, and utilised as a sanitarium for Peshawar and Rawal Pindi. They would like to see it a military cantonment, a loftier and more northern Quetta standing out in advance of the frontier. The fact that the Tirah abuts directly on the Afghan frontier, and that its annexation would be a source of anxiety to the Amir, and to every Afghan, would be an additional argument with the more thorough going disciples of the forward School who are in favour of permanent occupation. The acquisition of Tirah, we are not surprised to hear, is also urged as a decisive and necessary step towards the advancement of the frontier to the Durand line.

These aims and designs are in the air at Simla. There is some reason to hope that they are not, at all events, at present seriously entertained by the Viceroy and the members of his Council, but a strong party views them with favour. The example of Chitral shows that the military influences which are so much in evidence, are sometimes too strong for Lord Elgin, and that his Lordship may be constrained to set aside declarations made even in public proclamation when those influences assert themselves. If these representations were again to prevail the annexation of Tirah and the advance of the frontier to the Durand Boundary would be only a question of issuing a proclamation in the first instance. But it would unquestionably entail a large and an immediate addition to the strength of the army. An addition would be necessary to provide garrisons to keep in order warlike tribes in a mountainous territory, extending over forty thousand square miles. What happened recently in the Khyber Pass makes it impossible that the military authorities will place their dependence in the future on small forts, weakly garrisoned. Strong garrisons in strong positions will be indispensable, and these again will involve the presence of considerable forces to keep open the communications. Reinforcements must be kept in readiness at the base to be prepared for any uprising of the tribes, similar to that which has just taken place within two years after the Chitral Expedition was supposed to have given the mountaineers a decisive proof of our superior strength. It would be for experts to decide upon the strength of the force required to keep the new territory in subjection. We need say nothing at present of the financial result of such a development of our frontier policy. Let us consider how the additional number of British troops are to be obtained from England. It is notorious that the recruiting for the British army has broken down. To obtain the five thousand men required during the past year, the standard of height and chest measurement, already reduced, has been again lowered. The Secretary for War has admitted that next year the military authorities will be forced by the necessities of the case to revise the whole system of enlistment. It has been decided to enlist provisionally five thousand reservists, so that a small force may be available for any of the Colonial emergencies which require a handful of British troops. Lord Wolseley has been telling the public that the strength of the home army falls dangerously short of the requirements of national defence.

The *Times*, which is threatening the French with war if they venture to send an expedition to the upper waters of the Nile, confesses in the same breath that it would be in the highest degree imprudent to continue the advance on Khartoum and "lock up part of our scanty forces" in the depths of the Soudan at the present moment. It would be even more fatuous to lock up part of our forces beyond the North-West Frontier. The time is not propitious for an addition of even ten thousand troops to the army of India. It is as well to bear that fact in mind when we are told that the authorities at home are contemplating an increase of the army in India by one-third, say an addition of twenty-three thousand men to the drafts now sent from England to India. Sir Charles Dilke, writing in the *St. James's Gazette*, on the British army, says very truly :—"The cost of our army is terrific when compared with the return." The cost becomes more than terrific with regard to the seventy thousand of the army located in India. It is a short service, army while the needs of India require an army of long service men who have adopted the military career for life. Sir Charles Dilke puts the question in this form : "The British Empire is spending over thirty-six millions a year upon land forces. The cost is increasing. This year we shall spend at home and in India, without counting the self-governing colonies, thirty-six millions upon land forces," which, he goes on to show, are insufficient for Imperial requirements. How futile to ask for further drafts upon this costly but overtaxed army to garrison a congeries of useless mountains beyond the Indian frontier?

FRANCE is not the only country which is menaced by a decline in the population. The Fijian islanders are in the same case. If these ex cannibals be asked whether civilisation be a failure, they must answer sorrowfully that it is. When they dined on one another varying their diet with an occasional missionary, they were healthy and happy, increased and multiplied, and knew not what epidemic disease meant. When they listened to the missionary instead of eating him, their doom was sealed. In due time they were annexed. They renounced Paganism and learned to sing hymns, gave up polygamy and began to hide their splendid physique under slop-made clothes. They then numbered a hundred and fifty thousand souls; they are now a hundred thousand. Mr. Sydney Halifax, writing from Suva-Fiji to the *Westminster*, acknowledges that from the missionary point of view Fiji will ever remain one of the greatest triumphs of the century; but he holds that there is another side to the question, and that the introduction of trousers involves consequences more serious than the occasional stitching on of buttons. He finds that the native physique was far finer when the sound of the native drum, now used in place of a church-going bell to call them to worship, summoned them to a cannibal feast. The Fiji is being supplanted. The Oriental coolie, with his sparrowlike legs and narrow chest, is pushing out the broad shouldered, large-muscled native of reef and palm. The passing of the Fijian has attracted the attention of the Government. A Commission has inquired into and reported upon the rapid decrease of the native population. This official report will not be read, but it will no doubt be fiercely denounced at missionary meetings in England. It throws an unexpected light upon the causes of the decadence and probable extinction of the Fijian race, which seems destined to follow cannibalism, infanticide, and human sacrifice, that it has been the boast of the missionaries to have expelled from the islands. Polygamy has disappeared only to give place to other forms of immorality of the worst type. Infanticide is supposed to have ceased, but infant mortality is forty-four per cent. The Commissioners treat these questions with entire frankness.

They boldly affirm that it was a grievous mistake to precipitately substitute for the customs and beliefs which were traditional, a strange system the real meaning and scope of which the islanders could not grasp. "It is somewhat too readily assumed," write the Commissioners, "that the ancient system of the Fijians was wholly evil. In seeing how admirably adapted many of the old superstitions and tabus were for securing sanitation and cleanliness, moral and physical, one is led to wonder whether they were half-forgotten survivals of a code brought by their ancestors from the land of their origin, the work of some forgotten law-giver, or merely a gradual evolution from experience, coloured by superstition. What could better secure the sanitation of villages than the fear of draunikau, which taught the people to destroy or burn all scraps or offal for fear of affording an instrument for witchcraft? The towns are no longer swept clean, for Christianity threatens them with no immediate physical punishment for being dirty, and they have not yet come to believe that dirt breeds the germs of disease. How could the proper nourishment of young children in a country destitute of milk and farinaceous diet be better ensured than by restrictions which formerly existed! Christianity admonished the women to preserve their chastity and to protect their children, both of which they already did as heathens; but it also removed from them the punishment of the club, or fear of sickness if they disobeyed its commands, and threatened them instead with eternal punishment hereafter—avertible by a timely repentance—a contingency too remote to have in itself any controlling influence upon the unstable mind of the native." The Fijian, finding himself relieved from any fear of offending his fetishes, who would inflict immediate punishment for transgressions, gave no thought to what might happen in a future state. So long as the eye of the missionary was not on him he indulged in every sin he had a mind to. The death-rate of infants—no longer openly murdered—has risen to forty-four per cent., while in England it is fourteen. The debilitated race became a prey to diseases formerly unknown; whooping-cough, influenza, measles, all of which were epidemic. The first visitation of measles swept off forty thousand Fijians, a mortality far exceeding what might be occasioned by a hundred years of cannibalism. The Commissioners state that the physical constitution of the race has been undermined by the persistent attacks of the epidemics. There is of course room for a faint hope that the Fijians are in a period of transition, and that the survivors, having been purified by the fires of civilisation, will survive and prosper. The examples of such a transformation are not numerous. The Commissioners, at all events, consider that if the race is to be preserved it would be necessary to take active measures with that view. As one of the means towards this end they propose the establishment of a Hygienic Mission by European women, partly to be maintained by a grant from the Colonial funds, partly by voluntary contributions. Having abolished the native customs which ensured the sanitation of villages through fear of witchcraft lurking in dust heaps, it becomes necessary to send out hygienic missionaries to teach the Fijian scientific methods of accomplishing the same end.

BOMBAY usually takes the lead in everything in India, but it is so busily engaged now with the plague and the reconstruction scheme that it has allowed Calcutta to be first in the suggested improvement of postal delivery. It is not yet too late to be first in putting the scheme into practice, for Bombay moves more quickly than Calcutta. Postal deliveries in Bombay are far from being what they ought to be, especially in the residential quarters, and there is no reason at all why an early improvement should not be effected. What Mr. Forbes of Calcutta calls continuous postal delivery is what the business parts of Bombay require. At present we have very sleepy delivery peons who are to be found in all sorts of out-of-the-way corners reading the post-cards entrusted them to deliver. A system of continuous delivery under which the peon is required to be at a particular spot at a given time would make a smarter individual of the peon than he is—that is, if it be possible to change the leopard's spots. According to Mr. Forbes' scheme the postman's box will serve the dual purpose of postman's box and pillar box. The upper portion of the box will be for letters posted by the public and the lower portion for the receipt of mail matter brought for distribution by the boy messenger. Each postman then on returning to his box after going his round will take out the locked bag, remove the contents, clear out the pillar box articles, placing them in the empty bag, which will be picked up by the boy messenger on his return journey to the Post Office. It is not yet quite clear how the scheme will work, especially in the monsoon. But if Mr. Forbes can work it out successfully in Calcutta, Mr. Merrett can in Bombay.

SIDE by side with the expeditions coming from England and America to observe the total Eclipse of the Sun in January next year, we are glad to note that there will be three Indian Government parties told off for the same purpose. The first of these will be from the Dhera Dun Observatory, of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, under Captain Burrard and Mr. Pope, the second from the Madras Observatory, under the direction of Mr. Michie Smith, and the third from the Poona Observatory, under Professor Naigaumwala, of the College of Science. With reference to the coming eclipse, Sir Norman Lockyer, in his latest work on solar eclipses, remarks that "with the good weather chances and the present facilities of travel, we are justified in anticipating much valuable work being garnered next year, both by Indian astronomers—foremost among whom we must name Professor K. D. Naigaumwala, who has already done good work in Poona—and those who visit India for the purpose." It is gratifying to note these expressions of approval of local efforts from such a high authority. To the astronomers coming from Europe and America on this occasion we promise a most hearty welcome.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden for Bombay at 3 p.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Sunday next.

THE 34th half-yearly meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, was held on September 10. The report showed that in the half-year ending June 30th, the gross profits of the Bank including yen 195,296.424 brought forward from last account, amounted to yen 4,965,266.795, of which yen 2,087,208.647 were deducted for current expenses, interest on deposits, &c., leaving a balance of yen 2,878,058.148, out of

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ADVANCE ON KHARTOUM.

THE FRENCH WARNED OFF THE NILE VALLEY.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The "Times," discussing the policy of hastening the advance on Khartoum, in view of the French advance on the Upper Nile, says that it has been clearly intimated to the French Government that Great Britain will consider any such proceeding in the Nile Valley as an unfriendly act which will evoke the most energetic protest.

The "Times" doubts the expediency of locking up part of our scanty forces in Khartoum at the present time.

EXTRAORDINARY TRAGEDY IN PARIS.

GREAT SENSATION.

PARIS, Nov. 8.

A great sensation has been caused here by the suicide of M. Dreyfus together with his wife and three children.

The motive for the rash act is at present a mystery.

M. Dreyfus is the cousin of Captain Dreyfus who was transported to Cayenne.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

In the match against Victoria, Stoddart's team has made 250 in the first innings, and Victoria 247 in the second innings for nine wickets.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Arcadia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE SESAMUM CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

The second General Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop of the current season, issued to-day by the Statistical Bureau, shows that in Northern India, including the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Oudh, the area placed under this oilseed is from 20 to 25 per cent. below the average. The condition of the crop in these tracts, however, is so good that the yield will probably be not much below the average.

In Bombay and Madras also the area sown is relatively contracted, though in the latter country it is much larger than the tract sown last year, when the conditions of the season were very unfavourable. In Bombay the condition of the crop is fair to good generally, with exceptions in some places where it was damaged by excessive rain following drought, but in Madras the crop has been more seriously injured in places by drought and blight, and a very poor outturn is expected.

In the central tracts (Berar and the Central Provinces) the area sown exceeds the average, and the condition of the crop is satisfactory. An average yield is expected in the Central Provinces, and in Berar a yield of over three-fourths of an average (13 annas).

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens, Commanding the Royal Artillery, Bombay, is gazetted to officiate as Colonel on the Staff, Bombay Command, vice Brigadier-General Spragge, on service in Tirah.

DEATH OF SURGEON-CAPTAIN MURRAY.

Surgeon-Captain Murray, Professor of Pathology at the Lahore Medical College, died here, last night, from abscess in the liver. The funeral takes place to-day.

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

Dr. James Murray, Professor, Lahore Medical College, died, last evening, at Simla, after a long and painful illness.

He was a brilliant member of the Indian Medicals Service, and had a deserved high reputation. He suffered greatly from liver, and had only returned a little while ago from Australia, where he had gone on a health tour.

DEATH OF THE AMRITSAR MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

Mr. E. Nicholl, C. I. E., Secretary to the Amritsar Municipality, died, this morning, at Amritsar, and will be buried to-morrow.

He had held office for many years, and was well-known and respected.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 9.

There were 26 cases and 29 deaths in the cantonment, and in the city 53 cases and 37 deaths.

In the surrounding districts there were 57 cases and 41 deaths, both indigenous and imported; of which Kirkee claims three indigenous cases and two deaths.

Mr. Wingate, Plague Commissioner, Bombay, went round the cantonment to see the arrangements, and has expressed himself satisfied with the measures adopted.

Dr. Cleghorn, Surgeon-General to the Government of India, is also here.

Mrs. Hannah died at the Sassoon Hospital, early this morning.

THE OUTBREAK AT SHOLAPUR.

News from Sholapur says that the authorities there have resolved to segregate the inhabitants of Suddar Bazar, Modikhana, and the city, and are erecting huts far from the town for their accommodation.

The census of the inhabitants of these localities is being taken, and they will be moved out to-morrow; while the vacant houses will be disinfected and lime-washed.

Three nurses (two English and one Eurasian) have arrived there for duty.

THE TOCHI FORCE.

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

A party of the 1st Sikhs came across a marauding party of armed tribesmen at Sheranni village, in the Tochi Valley, on Sunday night, and fired on them, killing one and wounding another.

The telegraph wire between Datta Khel and Boya had again been cut, but has been repaired.

The Spinwam Survey Column has returned to Idak, and proceeds to-day to Miranshah, where it breaks up.

The Kazha Column has started for Datta Khel.

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

SUNDAY'S RECONNAISSANCE INTO THE KHARMANA DEFILE.

A PICQUET OF THIRTY-FIVE MEN REPORTED MISSING.

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

Thirty-five men of the Kapurthala Infantry, with a Subadar, who formed the picquet on the Kharmana height, on Sunday, when General Hill reconnoitred the defile, are missing; and from information (as yet unconfirmed) received by the Political Officer, General Hill fears they are all killed.

It seems they were ordered to retire with the rest of the force, and were actually seen descending, but are supposed to have been cut off by the enemy in the scrub jungle and ravines which they had to cross in order to join the main body at Janikot.

The Chamkanni Iashkar (2,000 strong) is reported to have now re-occupied the defile.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

The Head-quarters of the Rifle Brigade left Kohat on Saturday night.

All was quiet yesterday with General Hammond's Force at Bara, and with the Malakhand Brigade at Jalala.

ATTACK ON A FORAGING PARTY.

General Lockhart's Third Brigade, under General Kempster, on Sunday, brought in 160 maunds of grain from the west of the Camp; but were attacked in returning, losing two men of the Dorsets, killed, and seven wounded; also three natives wounded.

The enemy were repulsed, twenty being seen to fall.

The Camp was again sniped on Sunday night, but the enemy desisted on receiving a few volleys from the picquets. The Bombay Pioneers had one man wounded.

ENCOUNTER AT THE ARHANGA PASS.

The 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas, yesterday, encountered the enemy south of the Arhanga Pass. The enemy left five dead on the road, and are believed to have lost many others.

When General Hart's telegram was despatched, yesterday, more troops were being sent to the spot.

CAMEL LOOTING.

A very smart piece of work is reported from Shinawari in the recovery, almost single-handed, of a number of camels. It seems a drove of 54 camels, grazing beyond the picquet limits at Karappa, were looted by the enemy, who wounded the Sowar in charge. A Transport Officer (name not yet reported), who happened to be returning from Mastura at the time, followed up with two Sowars and recovered 52 camels.

Captain Shore, with fifty rifles and some Sowars, came up shortly afterwards, and continued in pursuit, but the enemy got away with the remainder.

CONTINUED FIRING INTO THE CAMP.

ANOTHER OFFICER KILLED.

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

General Lockhart's Camp at Maidan was again fired into, last night, Captain E. Y. Watson, of the Commissariat, being killed.

The party of the Kapurthala Infantry, who were cut off from General Hill's Force, on Sunday, were all Sikhs. Little hope is entertained for their safety, if the enemy might have once overpowered them.

It seems the Kharmana defile can be turned on both sides. It is not expected, therefore, that any difficulty will be experienced in re-taking it when it is decided for General Hill's Column to move forward to join hands with General Lockhart.

HUTTING ARRANGEMENT AT THE ARHANGA.

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

The half Battalion on the Arhanga Pass is to be hutted at once owing to extreme cold, and the Staff officers are busy ascertaining the hutting capacity of houses in the valley, with a view to our troops occupying them when bad weather comes. As these houses are infested with fleas they will make but uncomfortable lodgings.

JIRGAHS COME IN.

THE MASSUZAI LASHKAR.

Jirgahs of Malikdin, Kambar, Khelsi, and Adam Khels are expected, but have not yet arrived. The Samil Orakzai and Doulatzai Jirgahs are expected to-day.

The tribes round Sadda report that the Afridis are quite broken up, and are seeking refuge in all directions.

The Chamkanni and Massuzai Lashkar is still collected, and a fine is said to be imposed on those not joining it. They have sent asking the Afridi Khan to draw up a line of demarcation across which neither English nor Massuzai should pass. No reply has been sent yet.

The Pitoo Alisherzai have refused asylum to the Soorim Alishersai, who lost heavily in the recent fighting. The Mullah Khalifa of Tindoh, who went to Tirah, is reported to be in the Zaimukht country arranging to escape into Khost.

For many days past they have been sending their property away.

ANOTHER PRINCELY VOLUNTEER.

In refusing the offer of the personal services of the Raja of Jhand which has just been made for the Tirah Expedition, the Government of India has accepted the advice of the Punjab Government, it being considered that the acceptance of such a local offer would seriously interfere with the cause of the preparation the young Rajah is now going through prior to his assumption shortly of full powers.

The clans which hold the lower Bara Valley and the country about the Khyber river are still hesitating as to the course they shall follow. A *lashkar* of 1,100 men, drawn from the Aka Khels, Zakka Khels and Sipahs, is said to have gathered about Barwan and Prekarai, to small villages four miles beyond Barkai, which will be General Hammond's first objective point when he moves forward from Bara. The Zakka, Aka and Kambar Khels are reported to be sending their families into Nigrahar (Afghan territory) *via* the Bokar Pass, which leads from the Bara Valley. This Pass is ten or twelve miles west of Prekarai.

Regarding the recent application from the Mian Gulis that the British Government should take over Upper Swat and administer the country, the request was based on the statement that order could not be maintained among the various clans. Major Deane, we understand, was instructed to refuse the invitation, and in doing so to notify that the Government has no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Upper Swat.

One of the object lessons afforded by the mobilisation of such a large force on the frontier is the scale on which it is necessary to employ Royal Engineer officers. In the Tirah Force, counting Major O'Sullivan, Assistant Quartermaster-General, there are five Royal Engineers on the staff and six attached to each of the two divisions, including two Survey Officers, who may be reckoned as holding R. E. appointments. On the line of communication there are six Royal Engineer officers, besides one with the Field Park at the base, and there are two attached to the Peshawar and two to the Kurram Column. There are in addition five companies of native sappers, each with four R. E. officers, and the Maler Kotal and Sirmur Sappers have one British officer apiece. This makes a total of fifty Royal Engineers employed with the Tirah Expedition, exclusive of those attached for duty with the Malakhand and Tochi Field Forces. Three of the seven native Pioneer regiments, to which it has often been suggested Royal Engineers should be attached, as part of the scheme for augmenting the British officers in the Indian army, are engaged in the Tirah expedition.

The Waran Valley, into which a portion of Sir William Lockhart's force will probably shortly move, lies to the east of Maidan. It is inhabited by the Aka Khel Afridis, and is said to be eight miles long and four or five broad, surrounded on three sides by mountains about 8,000 feet in elevation. The Urakzai River rises in it and runs eastward, parallel with the range which guards the approach to the Bara Valley from the south. The Aka Khel make Waran their summer headquarters, returning to the hills, southwest of Peshawar, near Akbor, in the winter months. Their fighting men number only 1,800.—*Pioneer.*

MAPS AND THEIR ACCURACY.

Of recent years it has been customary to supply all officers proceeding on Field service with handkerchief maps of the country on a scale of either four or two miles to the inch. These maps vary considerably in the matter of accuracy, some of those issued during the past few years dating back to surveys, made in 1882, but taken as a whole they do undoubtedly give a very good general idea of the country in which operations are being carried on. For occasions, when greater accuracy is needed, the larger maps on the scale of an inch to the mile are provided, but these are not as a rule available for use by individuals. That maps are issued in this manner at all is a recognition of the fact that it is more or less useful to the officer to have some sort of idea of the field of operations; and by the time a man has served through two or three expeditions he might be expected to have a fair knowledge of parts at least of the Frontier. Unfortunately much of the good effects of this system is lost by the fact of the maps being regarded as confidential, and therefore having to be returned at the close of operations to the office of the Surveyor-General. In other words, an officer is not regarded as a fit and proper person to have such a map in his possession in times of peace. It is difficult to see what the object of this exaggerated caution on the part of the authorities can be; presumably, it is intended to prevent them, through carelessness, if not otherwise, getting into the possession of European Powers supposed to be anxious to acquire them. As a matter of fact, it is more than doubtful whether they would be of any use whatever to the Intelligence Department of any European Power whatsoever, as the latter already possesses maps of these parts, admittedly equal to the best we could supply, and more accurate than those which we supply to our officers. During the Chitral expedition there was a great demand at Home for maps of the country; these could not be obtained of such a kind as to enable the course of the operations to be followed; but in Germany extremely accurate maps of the whole country, with the tribal distributions correctly marked, were obtainable in any large town. It is improbable in the highest degree that Russia is so unable to obtain sufficient information with regard to the Indian Frontier as to make her at all dependent on assistance afforded by a confidential map such as we refer to. To guard such a map with the secrecy which is essential in the cases of the valve gear of the service war balloon or the dropping gear of the torpedo, is nothing short of an absurdity; the map has to pass through too many hands before it reaches the officer for the contents, if of any value, to have escaped discovery and communication to any Power that is prepared to pay for them.

THE SOLDIER'S SERVICE RATIONS.

There has been an immense improvement in recent years in the matter of the feeding of the British soldier on service, at least in as far as the quality and variety of the articles composing his dietary are concerned. The Commissariat Department has a great deal to contend against in the objection of the men themselves to trying new foods to which they are unaccustomed, and their rooted suspicion—not by any means peculiar to the soldier, but a feature shared by every Britisher—that he is being "done." The flour of which his bread is made is of different quality to the "atta" issued to native troops; and the greatest precautions are taken to prevent it being spoiled by damp, by keeping it in waterproof bags. The meat is usually as good as can be locally procured; but there is, no doubt, great room for improvement in the vegetable ration. That fresh vegetables, even potatoes, can only occasionally be supplied must be obvious, and their place must be taken by desiccated or prepared vegetables of some sort. But the quality of these might be immensely improved. At present men rarely touch either the compressed vegetables or dried potatoes issued to them. They are nearly tasteless, and often unpalatable, and they are not rendered less so by the way in which the ignorant native cooks prepare them for consumption. A better class of prepared vegetables is obtainable in the market, and might with advantage be supplied, but it is in the direction of improved cooking that reform would seem to lie. The soldier's cook is usually a cook only in name, even in cantonments, where he is fairly provided with culinary appliances; but in camp his methods are usually primitive, not to say barbarous. The meat ration cannot be improved by being exposed, as it invariably is, in the cook house to the swarms of flies which infest every camp; and the nauseating messes which are frequently turned out by the cooks are probably in no small degree responsible for sickness in the ranks. In this matter of preparation of food, far too much is left to natives, and these men, of a low class, ignorant by nature as well as by force of circumstance of the most elementary ideas of cleanliness. Camp kitchens of the type employed in all field manœuvres at home should be insisted on, and much of the work now relegated to the native staff should be performed by the company cooks. We are accustomed to hearing of enteric lurking in the water supply, but to what an extent there is death in the pot in the regimental cook house is never recognised.

THE SITUATION IN TIRAH.

Our correspondent with the Tirah Field Force states that it appears very improbable that anything short of an occupation of the country, temporarily for the winter or for a great part of it, will induce the tribesmen to comply with terms involving the surrender of their rifles, &c., and he adds that the crops having been long ago cut, no damage worth mentioning can be done to them as a reprisal, whilst plenty of timber being at hand, makes the destruction of the villages and towers a work of very little value as a punishment, as they can be so readily rebuilt with the ample material on the spot. This being so, it becomes evident that these facts, of which the offending tribesmen are as fully aware as we are ourselves, render a solution of the difficulty and early withdrawal of the Tirah Force a point requiring considerable foresight, tact and political ability to bring about. Moreover, the tactics of the enemy are those which preclude the possibility of "giving them a thrashing" and being done with it! They have not, very prudently for themselves, attempted to make a stand before the approach of our troops to the final assault upon their positions, and a judicious retreat after inflicting as much loss as possible before our main could get a chance to touch them, the tribesmen to do certain amount of damage, and has cost us many valuable lives, whilst we have not been able, in return, to inflict any appreciable loss upon their lashkars. It would now appear probable that organised resistance in force will not further be resorted to, unless it be to oppose the advance of the much weaker column from Bara before which Tirah Force can move down to co-operate. It is, however, likely that the Bara Column will not attempt much until such time as part at least of Sir William Lockhart's force has moved down towards Bara on the rear of the enemy holding that valley. Save and except some such tactics, we may safely predict that the resistance of the Afridis and Orakzais will take the form of attacks upon our convoys or posts on the lines of communication, and the harassing of the troops in camp by sniping, night attacks, and threats of a like nature.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

FIRE AT THE LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE MARKET.

About half-past seven o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in a piece-goods shop, belonging to one Oursoodas Hirji, at the Lukhmidas Khimji Market. The three manuals belonging to the Market were with all possible haste brought into requisition, but the flames in the meanwhile extended to the neighbouring shops, causing damage to their contents. The shop in which the fire originated was open, while the two adjoining shops, which belong to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company and Chaturbhuj Jairam, had been closed. The doors of these latter shops were forced open, and the jets of the manuals, which were worked vigorously by the employés of the Market, were soon directed on the burning goods. All the Municipal engines turned up on the scene in quick succession, but their services were not required, as the manuals were quite capable of coping with the outbreak, which was extinguished in about half-an-hour. During the time the flames were in progress, several shopkeepers commenced removing the goods out of their shops, and the place, for the time being, presented a scene of considerable excitement. The damage caused by fire is estimated at Rs. 10,000, and by water Rs. 15,000. The origin of the outbreak is not known. The police under Superintendent Grennan preserved good order and kept the crowd away from the Market.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. Shannon, expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Sunday:—

Ameer Ali, Hon Justice
Anderson, Brig Surg Lt Col
Alcock, Mr and Miss
Abbott, Mr C R
Ball, Mr
Brooke, Miss
Brear, Mr
Blake, Mrs
Brown, Mrs
Brown, Mr and Mrs P
Blaschcek, Mr H
Brockwell, Mrs
Combe, Capt and Mrs
Colegrave, Miss
Clapman, Miss
Cammeade, Mr
Cadell, Maj and Mrs
Crocker, Capt
Calvin, Hon Justice
Colombet, Mr
Cowie, Lieut
Cuninghame, Mr and Mrs
Coates, Mr
Clothier, Mr J
Devenist, Mr
Davis, Mr
Drummond, Dr and Mrs
Farguharson, Capt
Goument, Mrs and 2 children
Geary, Sir Wm
Godsite, Mr J N
Glade, Mr and Mrs
Gillett, Mr
Goodfellow, Mrs
Harrison, Miss
Hartwell, Mr
Howitt, Mrs
Hobbs, Mr H
Hankey, Mr
Higgings, Lt J
Hay Sir James and Lady
Hill, Mr Justice
Hallard, Mr
Hall, Mr H
Jenkins, Hon Justice
Jenkins, Mrs
King, Miss
Ker, Mr T
Kellet, Capt and Mrs
Langer, Mrs
Long, Mr
Lile, Mr
Leslie, Mr Mrs and 2 children
Murray, Mrs
Mackinnon, Mrs
Macrae, Mr and Mrs
Malden, Mr
Muller, Prof O
Molloy, Mr and Mrs
Mitchell, Miss
Outram, Rev A
Orr, Mr, Mrs and Miss
O'Kinealy, Mr Justice
Rambo, Mr and Mrs 2 children and 2 infants
Rawson, Mr R W
Reynolds, Mr T
Rampini, Mrs
Rampini, Hon Justice
Richardes, Mr
Rowe, Mr T L
Scott, Mr A G
Simmonds, Rev and Mrs
Sorabjee, Mr S
Schlimtz, Mr H
Sampson, Miss
Tomkins, Mr and Mrs
Townsend, Capt
Tottenham, Miss
Tunbridge, Miss
Thompson, Mr G F
Trotter, Capt W
Vebart, Mr H
Ware, Miss
Withers, Miss
Wood, Mr
Wallington, Mr G
Webb, Mr
White, Capt H
Wolfson, Mr

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

As a result of the Cabinet Council held on Saturday, Her Majesty's Government have declined either to re-open the Indian Mints or to enter into an international conference for the purpose of recommending to other nations a course of policy which they are not themselves prepared to adopt. At the same time the reply of the Cabinet to the American proposals politely adds that the British Government is willing to take into consideration any other practical suggestions of the United States Government. That neatly throws upon President McKinley and his Silver-State Senators the onus of showing how the world is to be made to rate silver at double its present value. Some of the American papers are characteristically furious at this refusal of the British Government to modify its policy to suit the convenience of American politicians, and are threatening a terrible revenge. Apparently they intend simultaneously to send us their silver and to refuse to buy our goods. How they are going to do it is not explained, but we have no objection to receiving all the silver they like to send us—at our price. Amongst the documents before the Cabinet when they came to their decision was the despatch of the Indian Government strongly objecting to a re-opening of the Mints, and urging that bi-metallism in which England did not join would be delusive. A memorial, signed by a large majority of the leading bankers, mercantile houses, and firms doing business in the City of London, was presented to the Councellor of the Exchequer, in which the signatories, after referring to the circumstances which lead them to believe that negotiations of some sort touching the metallic currency of this country are proceeding, urge upon the Government that no alterations should be introduced affecting the circulating medium of this country except after full discussion in Parliament and by the public at large; that under no circumstances whatever should the pledges of successive Governments as to the British pound sterling and the single gold standard of this country be set aside, either directly or indirectly, and that no step should be taken with the consent of the Government which has for its object any alteration in the value of that standard; that this country alone of the great nations of the world enjoys under her Mint regulations a coinage system absolutely free from embarrassments, internal or external, and any departure therefrom in the direction of reliance upon engagements with other countries would be a fatal mistake; and that the mints of India being closed the greatest caution is necessary whatever may be the next step which the Indian Government may be advised to take, and no retrograde step should be taken except upon as exhaustive an inquiry as that which led up to the present position, and then only if Indian interests will be primarily benefited thereby. The chairman of the London Bankers' Clearing-hous has received by cable from the Canadian Bankers' Association a resolution passed by that body on October 6, strongly condemning any proposal to establish a basis on which silver shall be concurrent with gold as a legal tender. The *Daily Graphic* rightly remarks that at the back of this silver agitation are the American owners of Colorado mines. It is they who have put pressure upon the United States Government, and it is for their sake that President McKinley appeals to us to do something for silver. Neither the United Kingdom by itself nor the British Empire as a whole has any interest in complying with his request. The interest of England as a great creditor country in maintaining the full value of the gold standard is obvious. We do not want our loans to the world to be repaid in a depreciated coinage. Equally great, though less notorious, is the interest of the rest of the Empire in gold. The British Empire is in a most striking sense a golden empire. In no portion of the Queen's dominions is much silver found, while the gold produced within the empire is equal to the output of all the rest of the world put together. Gold may yet again be current in India if the policy of 1895 be boldly pursued, and a single gold standard of value will then rule throughout the Empire. That is our interest both as producers of gold and as lenders of gold, and we are not going to throw it away in order to put money in the pockets of Colorado miners, or to help President McKinley out of his electioneering difficulties.

Addressing a meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, China, and Australasia yesterday, the Chairman (Mr. J. H. Gwyther) said that if he was correctly informed the Government had met the proposals of the United States Commissioners to Europe on the currency question with a simple *non possumus*. Other statements point to a postponement of a conclusive reply pending a reconsideration of the ratio at which the mints of the United States and France are to be reopened, with suitable concurrent action on the part of the British and Indian Governments. Mr. Gwyther said that the latter "naturally" objected to re-open the Indian mints, "as suggested," because such a sudden change would create great embarrassment. No doubt the extent of the disturbance would depend very much upon the ratio adopted, and it is conceivable that the opposition of the Indian Administration may be contingent upon the selection of such a ratio as will give rise to the least possible dislocation. Meanwhile Mr. Gwyther's allusion to the embarrassment already existing, though marked by great moderation, is impressive enough to show the need of some settlement of the present monetary disorder, which is a standing menace to our own industries and trade, as well as to the economic interests of India. Speaking as a banker largely concerned in trade with India and the Far East, Mr. Gwyther said that "they had witnessed this autumn a state of things such as had never occurred since the Indian Mutiny, a total stoppage of the Council's bills, but the remittance by the Government of a crore of rupees. The present position was fraught with difficulty to the banking and commercial interests of India. Since the mints were closed and silver only imported as a commodity there had been some relief to the monetary market in the purchase of the Council's bills, but even that avenue was now closed, and they might look forward with some anxiety to the coming months when the active export season would be in full swing, and unless the rate of exchange rose to a point which would allow of profitable importation no one could foresee the consequences they might experience."

In a despatch received at the Foreign Office on September 13 the British Minister in Siam—Mr. George Greville—reports upon the progress of the railway from Bankok to Korat, the first line constructed from the coast to the interior of that country. The earliest section, a length of 44 miles from Bankok to Ayuthia, which runs approximately parallel to the river Menam, is now open. The next section leaves the river, passing in a north-easterly direction to Geng-koi. This is 34 miles long, and was expected to be opened within a few weeks. The traffic on the portion already opened had been considerable, and was increasing although, owing to the competition of small steamers and boats on the river, very little merchandise had been carried. It had been found necessary to reduce the passengers fares in consequence of the low rates charged for conveyance by steam launches. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the receipts on the railway had been sufficient already to cover the working expenses, and to afford a small profit on the capital sunk in the construction of the line, which is so far £420,000 for 82 miles, or about £5,100 per mile. The third section to Korat will pass through a mountainous district, where the progress will be slower than it has been in the plains, and it is estimated that at least two and a half years more will be required before the whole undertaking is completed. Under the original contract it was to have been finished by December, 1896. The Siamese Government has now taken over the works in consequence of a dispute with the contractor, which has been referred to arbitration.

It had been assumed that the Bank of England had not been very successful in its effort to reduce the floating supplies of cash in the market, but the ways of the Threadneedle-street institution are inscrutable, and it has been able to accomplish considerably more than was thought possible. Largely as a result of the Bank's action, the market finds itself no less than four millions poorer than it was a week ago. Discount brokers are as much surprised as anybody at this position, and they have immediately raised their terms for deposits, thus bringing them on a level with the rate allowed by the joint stock banks. The advance of market rates to approximate more closely to the official minimum is very satisfactory, for hitherto the foreign exchanges had shown no response to the higher Bank rate. Although the New York demand had sunk into abeyance the inquiry for the Continent was continuing as keen as ever, and there is nothing but praise for a policy which may prevent an acute spasm later on in the year.

The fact that pig-iron can be produced in the United States at less cost than in any European country is now pretty well established. In so far as this superiority rests upon the construction and management of blast furnaces it can, of course, be overcome, and is in process of being overcome in this country. The geographical and geological reasons for the advantages enjoyed by the Americans are summarised by the New York "Journal of Commerce" as follows:—"We have on Lake Superior a practically unlimited supply of Bessemer ore, a considerably proportion of which lies at or near the surface, and can be mined at a merely nominal cost. In regard to all of it, the processes of extraction and of loading on cars and vessels have been developed, by the aid of machinery, to a high degree of perfection. The cost both of rail and lake transportation of the ore has been reduced to a minimum, 60 cents a ton being a paying rate for conveying it over the interval of 1,611 miles which divides the Lake Superior from the Lake Erie port. The labour cost of transforming this ore into pig-iron has been reduced in the best furnace practice to 50 cents a ton of output, whereas so recently as 1880 it was from 2.50 dol. to 2.75 dol. per ton. The average richness of the Lake Superior Bessemer ores is 62 per cent of iron, while of the total output of pig-iron in the German Empire, amounting now to over six million tons a year, not more than half a million tons are made from ores that average more than 42 per cent in the blast furnace. It has been quoted as a point of superiority which Great Britain enjoys over Germany that about 3,500,000 tons of pig-iron are annually made in the United Kingdom from ores that will average 52 to 54 per cent. The superiority which the United States enjoys over both is sufficiently manifest." To these facilities must be added the extremely low price of coke in the United States owing to the cheapness of coal. The one permanent disadvantage of American producers of iron and steel as competitors in foreign markets is the great distance of the furnaces from the seaboard.

With reference to the progress of the Japanese currency changes the following statement made by a representative of the Japanese Government in the United States is published:—"I am in receipt of a cablegram from the Home Government to the effect that during a week from the 1st instant—the day on which our laws for the adoption of the gold standard took effect—the applications for gold currency in exchange for silver yen were very small, amounting to only about 950,000 yen, and those for Bank of Japan notes 2,600,000 yen. The money market is quiet. An Imperial decree has been issued prohibiting the circulation of silver yen pieces after April, 1898." In the law relating to this subject published on March 29 last it is stated that, although the legal-tender quality of the silver yen is to be withdrawn after six months' notice, which appears now to have been given, the silver yen would be received at the mint in exchange for gold coin during a period of five years from the date of such notice. There is, consequently, no significance in the smallness of the applications for exchange referred to in the statement just quoted. Why should anyone trouble himself to secure such exchange, notwithstanding the approaching cancelment of the legal-tender character, seeing that at any time until October, 1902, he can take his silver yen to the mint and obtain gold for them? The return current of Japanese silver coin previously exported to surrounding countries has evidently set in with great force. Advices from Yokohama dated September 11 state that up to the end of July there had been little importation of this coin into Japan since the currency changes were announced. In August, however, almost every ship arriving from South-eastern Asia brought considerable amounts, and the total imports of the month reached 334,250 yen. Practically none were exported. Since the beginning of September the quantity imported has further increased, the amount of currency received at Yokohama from extra-Japanese sources during the first seven days of the month having been about 500,000 yen, most of it in the form of one-yen pieces.

The United States Consul at Chinkiang gives an interesting account of a factory for the manufacture of egg albumen which has recently been established at that place by a German firm. The production is exported for the use of English, German, and French calico printers, who employ it for thickening and binding the pigment colours. So far the enterprise is understood to have been unprofitable, but there are possibilities of conducting it on a still larger scale, owing to the abundant supply of eggs in the district. The Consul says that it is not unusual for a farmer to have 4,000 or 5,000 ducks under his care. In China the duck is a fine hardy bird, a prolific layer, and requires little attention and less expense. The eggs are preserved, and will keep for ten and twenty years. The process of preserving is as follows:—A lye of bean stalk and lime is made by burning these to powder. This is put in water, black tea leaves and salt in certain proportions being added. The boiling is continued until all the water has evaporated and the residue becomes caked and hard. This is pounded, and the fresh eggs are placed therein, one by one, with a little rice husk. These remain in the preparation 100 days, when they are ready for use. The establishment of the albumen factory referred to above has made a good market for the eggs, and the country people bring them in by thousands. The factory uses ducks' eggs in the manufacture of albumen in preference to chickens' eggs, solely on account of their greater cheapness. They are bought by the thousand, the factory paying an average price of 8 dol. per thousand. The reason for the want of financial success in the manufacture of albumen is stated to be the difficulty of finding a profitable method of utilising the yolks. This has now been overcome by a process which converts them into a semi-fluid paste, useful in the finishing of superior leather goods, and a good demand for it has sprung up in England, Germany, and France.

RELIEFS TO ENGLAND BY THE DILWARA.

The troops to leave for England in the Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara, to-morrow, are as under, and will be brought to Bombay in three troop trains:—

From Punjab Command—20 officers, 33 men rank-and-file, 2 women, and 5 children.

From Bengal Command—133 men rank-and-file, 10 women, and 18 children.

From Madras Command—1 officer, 11 men, 1 woman, and 3 children.

From Bombay Command and various corps—19 officers, 13 ladies, 11 children, 30 men rank-and-file, 4 women, and 7 children.

To Aden 21st Battalion, Manchester Regiment and various corps.—20 officers, 3 ladies, 1 child, 356 men rank-and-file, 18 women and 39 children. Includes a draft of 258 men for Gibraltar with 1 officer, wife and child.

From Aden to England—1st Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers and various corps—17 officers, 3 ladies, 342 men rank-and-file, 9 women, and 20 children. Includes a draft of 100 men under one officer, to join the 2nd Battalion at Malta.

The first train, with 6 officers, and 250 men, including the usual working party and guard, the whole of the families and the heavy baggage, left Deolali at 9 p.m., last night, and will arrive at the Sassoon Dock, at 5-25 a.m., to-day.

The second train with 3 officers, and all details left Deolali at 10 p.m., and is timed to arrive at the Dock at 6-30 a.m., this morning.

The third train, conveying the Head Quarters, 2nd Manchester Regiment, will leave Deolali at 9 p.m., to-night, and will arrive at the Sassoon Dock, at 5-25 a.m., to-morrow morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

THE QUESTION OF QUARANTINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The thoughtful portion of the community, and all those who place the general welfare of the many before the particular interests of the few, owe you a debt of gratitude for your humane and powerful advocacy of the necessity for quarantine. In your article of yesterday you were right in pointing out the irrational absurdity of imposing several days' detention against arrivals from certain infected ports by sea, and permitting at the same time arrivals from infected towns by land—shutting the one door and leaving the other open. Unfortunately, it is only the postern that is closed, and the main entrance which remains unguarded. On the coast the plague is nearly extinct, while in the Deccan and some adjoining districts it is raging. And yet it is only against arrivals from the former that quarantine is imposed!

In protesting against the quarantining of arrivals by railway the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce are surely incurring a very grave responsibility. They apparently base their opposition to the measure on two grounds: (1) that it would be prejudicial to trade, and (2) that its efficacy, as a sanitary preservative, is more than doubtful. On the first point they state: "If it were once known throughout the length and breadth of the land that arrivals into Bombay would be subjected to quarantine, the Committee are quite agreed that a large number of native dealers would be deterred from coming to Bombay to transact their usual sales and purchases." There are two very obvious replies to this: firstly, that the interests of trade are of secondary importance to the lives of the population, and, secondly, that a recrudescence of the plague in an epidemic form which the frequent introduction of fresh centres of infection is almost certain, sooner or late, to bring about, will prove immeasurably more disastrous to the trade and industries of the city than any temporary injury resulting from quarantine. The example of Calcutta and Madras may also be pointed to where, at the urgent instance of the local Chambers of Commerce, a far more drastic system of quarantine than any existing in Bombay has been maintained in force without apparently any material injury to commercial interests. Coming now to the second contention advanced by the Bombay Chamber, namely, that any quarantine imposed cannot be rendered "absolutely effective," it appears to me that this is not a question on which they were either asked or were qualified to pass an opinion. The question of what measures are necessary to diminish the danger of a fresh epidemic of plague in Bombay is one for the Plague Committee, and the medical advisers of Government, to decide, and as both these expert authorities are in favour of quarantine, it will certainly be something worse than weakness on the part of Government if they allow the "views" of the Chamber of Commerce to deflect them from the proper course. Passing from this general aspect of the question to the teaching of actual experience the case of Sind does most strongly support the view that the policy of quarantine, if properly administered, can, even in India, and with the resources at the disposal of Government, be rendered effectual. The plague in that province, and notably at Karachi, was, last cold weather at least, as severe as in Bombay. By the enforcement of adequate measures it was brought under control, and, thanks to vigilant precautions, in which both quarantine and segregation have played a conspicuous part, it has never again got out of hand. The result is that Karachi has for several months been free from the disease, and unless Bombay makes haste to put her own house into order her trade is likely to be largely diverted to her enterprising northern rival. In addition to Karachi, Goa, and many other places might be cited as examples of the indisputable efficacy of the very measure which our local Chamber of Commerce so unwisely, and, as it seems to many of us, so shortsightedly, opposes.

The comfortable theory that the plague having once visited Bombay any future recrudescence of it is likely to be of a milder type is one which you, Sir, have pointed out derives considerable support from the history of visitations of the pestilence in other lands. It must not, however, forgotten that this experience is for the most part brought down to us from a time when the means of communication were very different from and inferior to what they are at present. For example, when the plague appeared at Marseilles, railways were not in existence, and it was easy to restrict it to that city, where once extinguished, there was little or no fear of reinfection. At Hongkong very drastic measures are taken against the re-importation of the disease, and these have so far been crowned with a large measure of success. But as there was a slight renewed outbreak of the plague there last year it is as yet almost too soon to draw any conclusive evidence from the course of events. Coming nearer to ourselves, the recent experience of Poona and Surat certainly do not confirm the idea that a second visitation of the plague is necessarily milder than the first. On the contrary, it has in both cases been more severe. There exists, therefore, no fact in the present situation which can legitimately be employed to depreciate the overwhelming importance of enforcing in the most thorough manner every reasonable and practicable precaution against the spread of the disease, and, having regard to the enormous risks involved in its recrudescence here, not alone to Bombay, but to the whole of India, with which this city is necessarily in such continuous communication, I repeat that those who oppose the enforcement of quarantine assume to themselves a most weighty moral responsibility, and are but too likely to be overtaken by a most calamitous

Nov. 9. NEMESIS.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Umarkhadi & Dongri	4a	1	13
C Bhuleshwar	0	0	17
D Khetwady	0	1	3
E Mazagon and Kamathipura	3

cholera were discovered. The patients were all removed to the Grant Road Hospital. Several other districts were also inspected, but no cases were detected.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Telegraphic advices received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, stated that on the 7th instant, there were eight fresh admissions made in the hospitals there; while six deaths were recorded in hospitals, and ten outside the town. The number of patients remaining under treatment was 71.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of plague patients remaining under treatment in the various hospitals was as under, yesterday morning:—Arthur Road, 53; Grant Road, 29; Julai, 19; Hindu Fever, 10; Dariasthan, 9; Jain (Parel), 7; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 4; Telugu, 3; Adamji Peerbhoy, 2; and Don Tad, 2.

A MADRAS PLAGUE NOTE.

Something like a scare, says the *Madras Times*, has been set afoot by a tale that three plague-stricken passengers were discovered in the train the other day, at Tanjore. The story has it that one was a very bad case indeed, and that the afflicted person was hiding under a seat. We have been careful to make personal inquiries at the South Indian Railway station at Egmore, and were informed that, although the story had been heard of, there had been no official report of any such case. As a matter of fact, it would not be very surprising, with so much plague about, if such a story turned out to be true, but, as for alarm, it is not the discovery of cases, but the non-discovery of cases that has to be feared. The discovery of a plague case, like the discovery of a snake in the grass, or of a leak in a ship, should be a matter of congratulation rather than of aught else, for it not only serves as a reassuring sign that the vigilance people are on the alert, but it means that the infected person is put out of harm's way.

HOSPITALS IN CROWDED DISTRICTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the remarks of "Phœnix," in your issue of to-day, regarding the Plague Hospital in the heart of Mandvie, kindly allow me to state that Mandvie is not the only place that is bored with such a nuisance. The Jain Plague Hospital, at Chinchpokli, is also in the centre of a thickly populated locality, and it sebms quite per contra to the rules of segregation to have a hospital in the midst of the healthy. The transfer of people from infected quarters to such hospitals tends more to the conveying of the germs in the midst of the healthy, instead of away from them; and so long as such a state of things is allowed to continue, there appears to be a poor chance of the plague abating in Bombay. Some legislation is certainly needed for the opening of infectious hospitals in less crowded quarters than at present, and there are many isolated spots in Bombay where a hospital would be better suited than in the centre of residential quarters.—Yours, &c.,

N. I.

THE PLAGUE DEATH ROLL.

DURING the fourteen months that plague has been rife in the territories under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government the total number of deaths has been no less than 43,687. The only district in the Presidency which has passed absolutely unscathed is Kanara, and Belgaum and Dharwar have only had 7 deaths between them. Kaira and Khandeish have each recorded 18, and Broach 12 deaths. In all other Presidency districts the mortality from plague has been numbered by hundreds and in many instances by thousands. Subjoined are details of the total plague deaths in the Presidency reported to Government from September 1896 to November 5 last:—

CITIES.

	Deaths.
Bombay	11,172
Karachi	3,401
Poona	3,639
Total	18,212

PRESIDENCY DISTRICTS.

	Deaths. Imported Cases.	Indigenous Cases.
Ahmedabad	80	17
Kaira	18	...
Broach	12	...
Surat	123	1,947
Thana	419	3,553
Ahmednagar	74	98
Khandeish	18	...
Nasik	79	490
Poona	317	1,684
Satara	245	6,127
Sholapur	18	254
Kolaba	139	1,127
Ratnagiri	201	116
Belgaum	1	13
Dharwar	1	2
Total	1,750	15,428
Total deaths, Districts		17,178

SIND DISTRICTS.

Karachi	129	56
Hyderabad	57	423
Shikapur	103	593
Upper Sind Frontier	2	1
Thar and Parkar	2	...
Total	293	1,073
Total deaths, Sind		1,366

NATIVE TERRITORIES.

Baroda	61	495
Kathiawar	47	121
Kolhapur	14	88
Cutch	164	5,285
Mahi Kantha	1	...
Palanpur	2	464
Savantwady	25	...
Janjira	1	187
Akalkot	6	...
Total	321	6,610
Total deaths, Native States		6,931

The death, bill is, therefore, to be classified as follows:—

	Deaths.
Cities	18,212
Presidency Districts	17,178
Sind Districts	1,366
Native States	6,931
Total mortality to date	43,687

The deaths amongst Europeans have numbered 21, sixteen of them occurring in Bombay City. Of the remaining five, two took place at Karachi, and one each at Cutch Mandvie, Poona Cantonment, and Kirkee Cantonment.

THE POONA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

THE following further subscriptions have been promised towards the Gujarathi and Marwadi Plague Hospital lately opened at Poona, with the permission of the Chairman, Poona Plague Committee:—

	Rs.
Amount already published	3,356
Shet Balmukund Lobe	101
„ Ganpat Amolik	101
„ Ramchandra Pannalal	101
„ Bhogilal Nagindas	101
„ Khushchand Parashram	101
„ Ramdhav Ramnaryan	35
„ Manekchand Motichand	31
„ Tilakchand Bechar	21
„ Khushchand Nowandas	25
„ Chagan Rajaram	125
„ Panachand Dalsaram	101
„ Umed Mayachand	151
„ Rayasing Rajajee Gotiwala	131
„ Sayajee Pannajee	151
„ Shelajee Bagajee	81
„ Hathisbaee Javherchand	25
„ Ladhajee Fattajee	125
„ Devchand Raghojee	111
„ Dhanajee Ameechand	25
„ Chaganlal Ishvar	35
„ Valajee Bhagajee	51
Total	Rs. 5,456

Gentlemen who have subscribed may send subscriptions to any one of the three firms, of Messrs. Sakharam Manekram Madiwale, Nanchand Moolchand, and Vajeechand Keskachand. The public of Poona and other places are hereby requested to send money in aid of the Hospital to any of the above firms to enable the Gujarathi and Marwadi Plague Hospital Committee to alleviate the miseries of plague-stricken people from among the Bania, Bhatia, Marvaree, and Gujarathi castes that may come to the hospital.

Shet Manekchand Kapurchand, of Bombay, has kindly sent ten cots and has promised to send ten more for the hospital.

Assistant Surgeon Dada Nathajee Sheike, of Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Sorabjee Dispensary, Poona, and Mr. Balshastree Narsinha Shastree have liberally offered their gratuitous services to attend to the sick in the Hospital.

PESTONJI LIMJI, Hony. Secy.

A VIOLENT scene, arising out of the language question and culminating in a hand-to-hand fight, occurred in the Austrian Reichsrath, on Oct. 20.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

As the scheme for the reorganisation of the P. W. D. Secretariat is to be brought on at once, the following appointments have been sanctioned: Secretary for Railways, Colonel Gracey; Joint-Secretary (General Branch) Mr. Higham; Director of Construction (Railway Branch), Mr. Upcott; Director of Traffic, Mr. Brereton; each of these officers being Deputy Secretary to Government and each having an Under-Secretary. There will also be an Assistant Secretary for Construction, and another for Stores. In the General Branch there will be the Accountant-General as Deputy Secretary to Government, two Deputy Accountants-General (one for Accounts and the other for Inspection), and two Assistant Accountants-General. Mr. Higham will have Mr. G. H. D. Walker as Under-Secretary in the Establishment Branch, with an Assistant Secretary. These changes in the Public Works Secretariat do not involve any extra expenditure, as the post of Director-General of Railways is abolished, while the appointment of Consulting Engineer was done away with some time ago. Colonel Gracey will hold the Secretaryship for Railways until January 21st, when he will have to vacate under the 55 years' rule. He will, we understand, be succeeded by Mr. Upcott, when Mr. C. W. Hodson, best known as the Engineer-in-Chief of the Mushkaf-Bolan line, will become Director of Construction. Consequent on the retirement of Mr. R. M. Macdonald, Mr. Becher will be confirmed as Accountant-General and Deputy Secretary to Government. This scheme of reorganisation is sound in every way, and will materially facilitate work in the Secretariat. Railway business has grown enormously of late years, and it could not properly be dealt with under existing arrangements. The Viceroy and Mr. Trevor, the Public Works Member, are to be congratulated on having carried out a much needed change.

MR. S. C. HALL, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner at Lucknow, died, on Friday morning, of exhaustion after an attack of cholera. He arrived in India last autumn. His funeral took place on Friday afternoon, and was attended by all classes of the community. His untimely death is greatly deplored.

WE much regret to record the death, last Tuesday night, from pneumonia and pleurisy, of Mrs. Newton-King, wife of the Adjutant of the Sind Volunteer Corps, and also of Mrs. Taylor, wife of the well-known Principal of the Grammar School, after a long period of illness. Both funerals took place on Wednesday evening, and were largely attended.

ACCORDING to the modified Burmo-Chiness frontier convention, a British Consulate will be established at Szumao as well as at Momein. Mr. J. M. Tratman, at present Consul at Chung-king, will be the first to hold the new appointment. Szumao is a town about 40 miles east of the Mekong, and is the "entrepot" for all trade passing from Southern China either south-westwards to British Burma or south-eastwards to Tonquin. It is to Szumao that the Burma-Karenni-China railway, if it is ever constructed, will run: the distance from Rangoon over the route advocated by Mr. Holt Hallet being 854 miles.

WITH reference to the Octroi frauds of Lahore, recently discovered, an account of which was given at length in our columns of the 22nd August, the Commissioner of Lahore, to whom the report was sent, says that while he accepts the action of the Municipal Committee with regard to the wholesale dismissal of the Muharrirs, he cannot let the matter rest there. He considers that the superintendence was greatly to blame, since they were paid handsomely for the work of superintending the octroi collection of Lahore, and the discovery of the frauds has abundantly proved that that superintendence was decidedly lax. He, therefore, cannot accept the Committee's action with regard to the Octroi Tahsildar, who was primarily responsible for the frauds. He asks the Committee to carefully re-consider the matter. The Municipal Committee accordingly re-considered the matter, and have resolved to act on the Commissioner's representation. The Octroi Tahsildar, responsible for the frauds, has been reduced to Naib Tahsildar.

THE Press Association has been requested by Sir George Lewis, on behalf of Mrs. Langtry, with reference to a report which appeared in some papers that her husband was found with only a few coppers in his pocket, to declare that Mrs. Langtry has since her separation from her husband many years ago regularly made him an adequate allowance, which has been paid through Messrs. Lewis and Co. As soon as she heard of his condition she at once forwarded to the authorities at Chester sufficient money for his immediate wants. The allowance paid by Mrs. Langtry was quite irrespective of and in addition to the income which Mr. Langtry derived from his Irish property.

IT is, we understand, that the drain on the cash balances by the military operations on the frontier has been such that it is unlikely that the Government will be able to pay any Council Bills before the beginning of January. The resumption of the drawings, which was to take place from to-day, has thus had to be postponed for six or seven weeks: which means that the four crores and a half that the Secretary of State hoped to sell between this and the beginning of the year will have to be put on the market between January and April along with the balance that would still remain of the £13,000,000 provided for in the budget. And yet "we believe that our difficulties are nearly over and that we shall succeed in the near future in establishing a stable exchange at 16d. by continuing our present policy!" Is it any marvel, with this glaring contrast between gloomy fact and ludicrous self-confidence, that the Government of India's despatch is coming to be regarded, to quote the words of a *Home* correspondent who had seen it before the last mail left, as "the most deplorable document that ever emanated from the Government of India?"

UNDER the happy tittle, "The Passing 'Pioneer'" the *World* writes:—At a time when the militant New Woman in this country is visibly nearing the end of her little day, it is amusing to hear of the still elementary activities of her German disciple. The Fatherland, it is true, with its rigorous social conservatism and its *Hausfrau* conception of the limits of woman's legitimate sphere, could hardly be expected to prove congenial soil for the propaganda of feminine emancipation. Nevertheless, the Teutonic "pioneer" would seem to be making some attempt to follow, as far as circumstances will allow, in the steps of her English and American exemplars. Quite lately, it appears, she has "ventured to climb" on to the top of a tramcar, and has even gone the further length of taking a theatre with the intention of managing it herself. The recorded fact that these deeds of daring have created "some excitement" in the Prussian capital is sufficiently suggestive of the distance that separates her from her more advanced sister on this side of the German Ocean, where such mild and tentative assertions of the doctrine of sexual equality have long since been accepted as a matter of course. There is, indeed, very good reason to anticipate that our own New Woman will have been played out and forgotten long before the German variety has attained to anything approaching her present stage of development. Even as it is, the former is distinctly and unmistakably on the wane. For some time past her vogue has undergone a steady process of decline, which even the most strenuous efforts of a certain order of "sex-problem" novelists have been powerless to arrest. There is no surer sign of her decadence than the fact that professional humourists are ceasing to employ her as a whetstone for their wits, and the comic papers to include her among their stock figures of fun. Her shrill proclamation of her fictitious wrongs, her grotesque defiances of the laws of physiology and common sense, and her clamorous demand to "live her own life" in the other sex's clothes, have ceased even to excite the good-natured amusement with which they were at first regarded. In point of fact, the newness of the New Woman has worn off, and she has already degenerated into a bore.

THE *Statist* introduces a list of the wills of wealthy Jews, extending from 1879 to this year, with the following remarks:—"It has for a long time been a common idea that the Jews as a people are much richer than others. Sometimes the average of the wealth of the Jewish community is put at twice or three times or five times as much as that of other people. Now and then the exact figures—which, of course, are not ascertainable—are purported to be given precisely. The opinion of many well-informed Jews is that as a people they are not rich, and that the average, if it could be taken, would come out below that of other communities. There are probably a larger number of very poor among the Jews than among any other class, excepting, perhaps, the Roman Catholics in some districts. Even among the middle class it is doubtful if the average is equal to that of the same classes among some other communities. There are doubtless some very rich Jews in this country, but it is noteworthy that the largest Jewish fortunes of which there is record in the Probate Registry do not include any so large as some of those that have been left by other people."

THE Junior Army and Navy Club has been re-opened on the completion of various alterations and improvements. The whole of the second floor is now fitted with bedrooms for members, and a portion of the building has been set apart for the entertainment of ladies at lunch, tea, or dinner. The club is lighted throughout by electricity, all its rooms have been redecorated, and the front has been greatly improved by the additions just completed. That the innovations have increased the popularity of the club may be gathered from the fact that since their proposal about 700 members have joined.

A DECLARATION is published, which has already been signed by over 850 medical officers of health in Great Britain, India and the Colonies, unhesitatingly recording the belief of the signatories that measures of sanitation and the special precautions usually taken on the occasion of outbreaks of contagious disease cannot alone be relied on either to prevent or to stamp out epidemics of small-pox; and that the only trustworthy protection at present known against small-pox, alike for the individual and the community, is efficient vaccination in infancy and subsequent revaccination.

M. BOUCHER, French Minister of Commerce, speaking at Nancy, on Oct. 19, described the policy of France as "commercial equilibrium," not protection, and attacked Italy and the United States for their commercial attitude towards France. A second version of the speech was published in the Paris evening papers modifying these remarks.

A COASTING steamer, the Triton, which was on her way from Havana to Bahia Honba, was wrecked on the morning of Oct. 16, on the coast of Pinar del Rio. She had on board a large number of passengers, including some officers and seventy-seven private soldiers, and a crew of thirty. She had a large number of mules on board, and was so heavily laden that the lower deck was but a few feet above the water. It is stated that forty-two persons were rescued from the sinking vessel by a gunboat and tug, and that 150 lives were lost.

SOME months ago the German public was surprised to hear that the whole of the artillery had been quietly provided with new guns. Now (says a *Daily News'* telegram) a similar surprise is impending with regard to the arms of the infantry. It is understood that the experiment made with the new six-millimetre rifle, model 1896, has given the most excellent results, and the new weapon is said to surpass those of all other States. Its introduction will most probably take place before long, and it is confidently believed that the German army will again have the start of all Powers in the question of armament.

I HEAR (writes the "Daily Chronicle's" Odessa correspondent) that the proposed railway from Batoum to Kars, the building of which was advocated by the Russian Minister of War, will not be sanctioned by the Imperial Council, as the difficulties of laying a line through this mountainous tract are stated by the military engineers to be insuperable. The work on the line from Tiflis to Kars via Karaklis and Alexandropol progresses slowly. The laying of the metals will not be commenced until next spring. Not until the line to Kars has been finished with the extension from Alexandropol to Erivan and the Persian frontier be taken in hand. The projected line from Petrovsk on the Caspian via Derbent to Baku is being proceeded with. The engineers at present are occupied with plans for regulating the innumerable mountain torrents which flow from the mountains of Daghestan to the Caspian across the track of the proposed railway. Not only will this line along the western littoral of the Caspian be of great commercial importance, but it is believed that its strategic significance is also great, as Baku, and therefore the Transcaspian provinces will be placed in direct communication with European Russia without necessitating the crossing of the main chain of the Caucasus by the Georgian military road.

AT Toynbee Hall, on Oct. 16, Dr. Gregory, the African explorer, lectured to a crowded audience. He pointed out that the year 1837 was a date of great importance in the history of South Africa, marking as it did the foundation of the South African Republic. There had been no race feud between Dutch and English in South Africa before that, but the ill-advised policy of the London Missionary Society, who at that time had the ear of the Foreign Office, compelled the Boers to go trekking to the far north. After this the work of African exploration was carried out by the dreamers. Men like Livingstone and Sir Richard Burton increased our knowledge of the regions of the Zambesi and the lakes. The advent of Stanley meant the incoming of the political and commercial traveller, of the men who went into unknown regions, not for the mere sake of adventure and the love of knowlege, but to open up the land to European influence and European trade. Stanley's great journey from the east coast round the lakes, through Uganda, and down the course of the hitherto untracked Congo in its material results ranked next to the voyage of Columbus and the discovery of the Cape route by Vasco da Gama. It was followed by the founding of the Congo Free State, an enterprise undertaken in a spirit of pure philanthropy, even if the latter results were far from what they might wish. Europe then woke up to the value of Africa, and the age of scramble began. Then Africa was parcelled out in spheres of influence, and the various European Powers drew boundary lines of the regions they respectively claimed—lines which for all practical purposes might as well have been drawn across a map of the moon. The crimes and blunders which Europeans might have committed in Africa sank into insignificance compared with the horrors which would follow the policy of leaving the unhappy peoples of Africa to themselves.

MR. HENRY STURMEY, of Coventry, has just completed a successful journey upon an auto-car, which is probably the longest continuous tour yet made in the British Isles in such a conveyance. He started from John o'Groat's House on Oct. 2, and after travelling by easy stages varying from thirty-six to eighty-six miles per day, arrived at Land's End at 4-35 yesterday afternoon, having accomplished the journey of 929 miles at an average speed of just under ten miles per hour all through, notwithstanding the fact that such elevations were crossed as the Ord of Caithness, the Grampian Mountains, the Pass of Killiekrankie, Kirkstone Pass into Ambleside, and the extremely hilly country between Exeter and Bodmin. Throughout the journey no breakdowns occurred and all roads were traversed without trouble of any kind. Mr. Sturmey was accompanied by one servant and carried between 200lb. and 300lb. of baggage, including a sufficiency of oil for the journey. The car used was of English manufacture, having been built by the Daimler Motor Company, and was fitted with a 4-horse power motor propelled by benzoline. Part of the object of the tour was to prove the capabilities of the new mode of conveyance to surmount all hills which a capable bicyclist can master, and to travel successfully and without failure upon any high road in the kingdom, and in this Mr. Sturmey claims to have succeeded. We are informed that he proposes to finish his tour by driving from Land's End to London along the south coast.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

WRITING from Rajkote, on the 7th instant, our correspondent says:—Our Criminal Sessions are over. The accused in the outrage case is convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The Kotra Memon, Dadla Nura, who was tried for the murder of his foster son, is sentenced to transportation for life, while Aper Naran Naja, of Lathi, who was charged with a murderous assault on his wife, is sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The Brahmin, Chaku Jhina, who appealed to Government against the decision of the Judicial Court, sentencing him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for alleged participation in the dacoity of Thorala, under the Rajkote State, was released on the 5th instant by orders of Government. The appeal of five other convicts, four of whom were sentenced to ten years' and one to seven years' imprisonment, in the same case, has not yet been decided. The Sessions Judge, Mr. Hayward, was for Chaku's acquittal, but the assessors were for their conviction. One Punja Talab, a karkun in the Drapha Thana, was convicted for offences under section 457. On appeal, however, the Judicial Assistant Political Agent has reversed the said conviction and sentenced him for the light offence under section 423 to one month's imprisonment. The accused was consequently released yesterday. On 31st March last Rawal Ambaram Virji obtained a decree for Rs. 3,058 against Baishri Jamba, mother of the minor Raj Saheb of Wankaner, in a civil suit. On the 15th July last the State Karbhari refused the plaintiff's application to allow execution of the said decree against the jiwat and other moveable property of the defendant. Against this order the decree-holder appealed to the Judicial Assistant, before whom the execution question was regularly discussed, Mr. G. N. Pandit, High Court pleader, representing the plaintiff and a local pleader (Mr. Parshotam) the defendant. The final order in the matter is awaited with great interest, as there are similar cases elsewhere in the province.—Colonel Kennedy, Administrator, Navanagar State, is expected to take charge to-morrow from the acting incumbent, Major Ashby, who will now relieve Major O'Donnell of the duties of the Assistant Political Agent, Gohelwar, and also act as Personal Assistant to the Political Agent. As Personal Assistant Major Ashby will receive appeals and petitions and do all the financial and miscellaneous work of the Political Agent. As was previously understood the post of the general manager of encumbered estates in Jhalawar and Gohelwar, which was created only as a tentative measure, is now abolished, as the arrangement is found to be too costly.—The Rajkumar College re-opened on the 4th instant. The Kumars of Sunth, Girdad, Bilkha, Muli, Tharad, and Chuda have not yet been able to appear. There has been one fresh admission this time in the person of Kumar Shri Bhojrajji of Jalia. Prince Samatsinhji's son is expected to join the College in the course of the term. The Minor Raj Saheb of Wankaner, the younger brother of the Lathi Thakore and a Kunwar of Dhrangadhra, have been allowed to return to their States from the College.—Azam Naja Wala, one of the Bilkha Talukdars, who applied for permission to proceed to the frontier, arrived here yesterday.—There were great rejoicings and festivities in Kotra on the 3rd instant when the 32th anniversary of Thakore's birthday was celebrated. His bhayats and subjects offered him their sincere congratulations.—A guard-of-honour of 100 rank and file with band and regimental colours of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment is expected to leave Bombay on the 20th instant under the command of a captain, and will arrive here on the 23rd, so as to be of use on the 25th on the Durbar to be held by his Excellency the Governor. Similarly a detachment of 55th Field Battery with 5 officers and 125 rank and file has been ordered from Ahmedabad and will arrive here on or about the 23rd instant.—Mr. Dalabhram Ranji, Agricultural officer, Bhownuggar State, has gone to Kashmere to study certain agricultural subjects there.—One of our local papers anticipates the appointment of Prince Narsinhji of Nandod as Superintendent of Police, Bhownuggar State.—It is said that among the several works to be opened by his Excellency the Governor in his ensuing tour to Rajkote will be the paddock of the Rajkote State. The Political Agent has invited all the Chiefs from the 1st to the 7th class to Rajkote to receive his Excellency the Governor. His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagurh will arrive here by special train and return to Junagurh soon to be in readiness to receive his Excellency at his capital.—Murad Hussain, associate of Fakir Hussain Lushkaran, a notorious Makrani outlaw of Junagurh, fled from there some time ago. This morning the Junagurh police caught him in Rajkote city and handed him over to the Rajkote State police. It is said that Murad had been in the service of the Rajkote State for about a year, when he was discovered. Some eight hundred rupees have been subscribed to the memorial fund of Mr. Doraiji Edalji Gimi, B. A., late Head-master of the Alfred High School, Rajkote.

NEW BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The plague has roused the Municipality and the Government to devote more attention than ever to the sanitation of Bombay. It is well known that the dense population of Bombay more than anything is the cause of the unhealthy state of the city. When the Government has formed an extensive as well as expensive scheme for the improvement of Bombay, more thought should be given to utilise the extensive plots of land about Bombay at present lying at enormous rates and unused for, owing to their distance from the commercial part of Bombay. On both sides of the Railway line from Worli to Mahim there is much land available for the purpose of building houses for the middle and the poor classes. Blocks should be raised on those spots such as are to be seen on the Pears Road, having broad streets on either side of them. Whereas twenty years ago all the precious land at Mody Bay was lying barren and waste, thanks to the energy and foresight of the Bombay Port Trustees, a new city has been raised in that part which is beautiful and healthy at the same time. A railway line can easily span the distance between Bombay and the mainland and portions of land in its suburbs. Given the facilities of ingress and egress, the people of Bombay, made wise by the lamentable lessons that the plague has taught them, will be very glad to leave the loathsome holes of Bombay and dwell in airy and commodious buildings about the suburbs. The sooner the railway scheme of the Port Trustees is put into execution the better will it be for Bombay and its inhabitants. It will induce a portion of the inhabitants to put up residences at Matunga, Sivri, Parel, &c. The local trains running up to Bandora have made the once cheap plots of land at Bandora now almost unprocurable. The uninhabited places between Worli and Mahim can be utilised with benefit for habitations. Once the problem of supplying habitations for the middle and the poor classes is solved, much of the difficulty arising from the insanitary condition of Bombay will be solved. What we urgently want is not grand palatial buildings, but simple wholesome dwelling places.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 9. CITIZEN.

DHARAVI CEMETERY ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the disgraceful state of the pathway leading from the public road to the cemetery gate at Dharavi. I feel sure that if his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, whose flock is buried in this graveyard, were to urge upon Government or the Municipality the need of putting the road in thorough repair the matter would receive immediate attention. The ground is in very many parts full of ruts and it does not appear to have ever been metalled as the carriage wheels are buried in dust four or five inches deep. I was one of a party that accompanied a dear friend to his last resting place, but little did I dream of the experiences I would meet with. My eyes were filled with fine dust and my carriage very nearly tilted over. On my return home I found that the springs of the carriage had become loose.—Yours, &c.

Nov. 9. B. P.

CRICKET.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA VS. THE KSHATRIYA UNION C. CLUB.

A MATCH was played, on Sunday, on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a tie in favour of the latter. Mr. P. L. Dhondi, the Gymkhana captain, winning the toss, elected to bat, and the Gymkhana scored 124 runs at the cost of 9 wickets, and declared their innings closed, when sent in its opponents to bat, who scored 124 runs for 5 wickets and time was over. For the Gymkhana, Messrs. P. L. Dhondi, G. D. Godambe, C. L. Murlatdia, and Bonis entered into double figures, scoring 41, 17, 17, and 14 runs, respectively. And for the Kshatriya, Messrs. N. B. Dadarker, B. G. Parulker and B. P. Parelker scored 53, 20, and 20 runs, respectively. Mr. N. B. Dadarker captained the Kshatriya Union Cricket Club.

DELAY is DANGEROUS—Don't allow a slight cold unnoticed. Avoid Fevers, Chill and Ague—No better remedy will be found than SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC "the King of Fever Remedies." At MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 2nd instant:—

SURVEYORS' PRIVILEGES.

Read memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 2nd October, 1897, forwarding for the Trustees' remarks an application from Mr. J. B. ——adyen, requesting that he may, as the Surveyor to the British Corporation for the survey and registry of Shipping at this Port, be permitted the privilege extended to Lloyd's Surveyor of granting certificates to bulk oil steamers. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 27th October, 1897, stating that the nature of the services of the Surveyor to the British Corporation is identical with those of Lloyd's Surveyors, but that, under the Indian Ports Act, 1889, Notification No. 52, dated 2nd July, 1897, certain rules for the control of bulk oil vessels are published, and in para. 7 thereof is mentioned only Lloyd's Surveyor as the person qualified to certify that the vessel is properly cleaned.

Resolution.—The Trustees see no objection to par. 7 of the Notification being altered in such a way as to authorize any licensed Surveyor to grant the certificate.

THE MERIEWETHER DRY DOCK.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 19th October, 1897, reporting, with reference to Trustees's Resolution, dated 11th May, 1893, that the result of placing extra keel blocks in the Meriewether Dry Dock has been most satisfactory; that the spacing of the keel blocks closer together was completed on 13th October, 1897; and submitting the following statement shewing the number of new cap blocks fixed and tonnage docked during the last three years:—

Year ending.	New cap blocks fixed.	Tonnage docked.	Tons per cap.
October 12th 1895	414	291,755	705
Do. do. 1896	403	327,297	812
Do. do. 1897	221	281,710	1,273

and remarking that the statement shews that 57 per cent. more tonnage for each new cap block was docked this year than last, and 75 per cent. more than the year before; and that, taking the decrease of tonnage into consideration, it may be taken that 100 fewer cap blocks were used this year than the average of the two previous years, and that these blocks cost fixed about Rs. 5-12-0, so the saving amounts to about Rs. 550.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE ASSISTANT PORT OFFICERSHIP.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 27th October, 1897, communicating a letter from the Government of India, Marine Department, No. 915, dated 15th October, 1897, in which it is stated that the Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of an officer of the Royal Indian Marine as Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, with effect from the 1st October, 1897, subject to the approval of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India; saying that it should be definitely understood that the appointment is to continue for a period of five years, and that, in case it should thereafter be desired, either by the Port Trustees or by the Government of India, to discontinue the arrangement, at least six months' notice should be given of such intention; and enquiring whether the Trustees are prepared to accept the conditions mentioned by the Government of India.

Resolution.—The condition may be accepted on the understanding that Government will arrange to keep the appointment constantly filled.

THE ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 15th October, 1897, forwarding correspondence regarding a collision between the s. s. Taurus in pilotage charge of Mr. S. E. Melling, Master Pilot, while being transported from the Prince's Dock to a berth south of P. and O. Company's Mooring buoy, and a coal barge, No. 4738, laden with coal, on the 13th October, 1897; and reporting that an inquiry in this case is not necessary; that the Master Pilot has been reprimanded for not stopping his ship before reaching the P. and O. Company's Mooring when he saw the coal barge standing across his bow with only a stay sail set; and explaining that the accident was caused by the barge making more sail unexpectedly, and although the Master did all a seaman could do to avoid the accident. Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, saying that they think the action taken by the Port Officer is sufficient, and the papers might be recorded.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE RYAN MARKET.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 28th October, 1897, recommending that the existing rates of rents, as fixed by Trustees' Resolution, No. 275, of 3rd September, 1895, for the Ryan Market, be continued for a fresh period of twelve months' commencing from 1st November 1897; and saying that, owing to the past famine and the effects of the recent plague, there are at present 32 compartments vacant in the market, but that from the prospects of the crops for the current year being very good, there is every reason to anticipate that by January or February next the Ryan Market will be quite full again. Read letter from Messrs. Dharsey Nanjee & Co., dated 30th October, 1897, forwarding a petition from grain merchants, dated 29th October, 1897, signed by themselves and others, saying that, owing to the prevalence of plague in Poona and other countries in the Deccan, the grain traffic is much slackened, and there is a probability of further slackening, as it is dangerous to deal with their grain-importing agents; that the private godowns on the Port Trust Estate and many of the godowns in the Ryan Market, used for the storage of grain, are unoccupied, and many are let out at reduced rents; and praying for a remission in rent of Rs. 10 per compartment in the Ryan Market.

Resolution.—The existing rates of rent should be continued. The petitioners should be informed that the Trustees are unable to grant the reduction applied for.

TENDERS.

The tenders of Mr. Mahomed Ali Amir Sahib for timber and that of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for iron were accepted.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 30th Oct. 1897	Total from 1st April to 30th Oct. 1897.	For week ending 30th Oct. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 30th Oct. 1896.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	492	27	552
Do. piloted out of harbour	15	481	16	570
Do. transported	15	292	8	359
Do. attended to	2	73	2	51
Do. warped	4	29	1	27

MORE REPARTEES.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, a young Cornish lady had three suitors, representing the Church, the Army, and the Navy. The rev. gentleman had a great advantage over his rivals, being always "on the spot," but mark how, in his fancied security, he gave himself away. Referring to his rivals in conversation with the lady on one occasion, he made the mighty interesting observation that there were "land rats and water rats." "And cu-rats," retorted the lady. Needless to say, the parson had to look elsewhere for a wife.

Lord Norbury and Counsellor Parsons were passing by the Naas Gaol in the judge's carriage, when Norbury, noticing a vacant gibbet, observed, "Parsons, where would you be if that gallows had its due" Without a second's hesitation Parsons responded, "Riding alone." From "Annals, Anecdotes, &c., of the Irish Parliaments" by J. R. O'Flanagan.

Here are two repartees from Crocker's Diary: "Old Langtet, the celebrated Curé of St. Sulpice was remarkable and disagreeable for the importunity with which he solicited subscriptions for finishing his church, which is not yet completed. One day at supper, where the Cardinal de Fleury was, he happened to say that he had seen his Eminence's portrait at some painter's. The old Cardinal, who was stingy in private, as well as economical in public expenditure, was glad to raise a laugh at the expense of the troublesome old Cure, and replied, 'I dare swear, then, that you asked it (the picture) to subscribe to your new church.' 'Oh, no, my lord, said Langtet, 'it was too like'."

"One day an officer came very late to dinner at Talleyrand's, an unusual negligence in France, where everybody is to exact. He made a kind of impertinent apology, alleging the he had been detained by a pequin, the nickname which French soldiers give civilians. M. Talleyrand, himself a pequin, asked what a pequin was. 'Nous appelons pequin,' replied the officer, 'tout ce qui n'est pas militaire.' 'Ah! ah!' replied Talleyrand, 'c'est comme nous, nous appelons militaire tout ce qui n'est pas civile."

A Polish Count, after his first visit to England, was dining at a Paris hotel, and was entertaining his French companion with vehement panegyrics on England and the English, winding up with "C'est sublime."

The Frenchman sarcastically rejoined, "Mais oui! Du sublime au ridicule, il n'y a qu'un pas."

The Pole was equal to the occasion, and retorted, "Oui, Monsieur, Pas de Calais."

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anæmia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "eforiline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleans the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all impossible odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CAWNPORE INSURANCE CASE.

AT Cawnpore on the 1st instant, before Mr. J. Sanders, C.S., District Judge, the claim of Mr. Creet for Rs. 1,12,000 against the London and Lancashire Fire Office came on for hearing

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The division of a hull of a vessel into compartments is of a more distant period than is generally supposed. As early as the beginning of the nineteenth century the Chinese divided the holds of their trading vessels, intended for distant waters, into a number of smaller holds or spaces. Those compartments were separated by partitions or bulkheads made of 3-inch plank, and caulked with a gum that was mixed with lime and threads of bamboo—a composition that readily hardened when brought into contact with water. The number of compartments depended upon the number of owners in the vessel. In a large vessel there were sometimes as many as one hundred, each partner shipping his goods in his own berth, which he fitted up to suit himself, and either went in person or sent one of his family to take charge of his property. At just what time this division of the hull was first adopted does not appear to have been recorded. It may have been very old at the period named. The compartments, it will be seen, were made for commercial economy rather than for the safety of the vessel. Use of bulkheads for safety purposes was probably first made in the western rivers of the United States. As early as 1820, not ten years after the introduction of steam navigation on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers by Robert Fulton, the hull of the steamboat *Columbus*, running between New Orleans and Shippingport, Kentucky was torn open by a snag, but the vessel was "saved from sinking by having a snag-room, which apartment alone was filled with water."

The situation of French naval officers in regard to promotion is getting worse and worse. Lieutenant Loir draws attention, in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, to the fact that a certain lieutenant has just been promoted a *capitaine de fregate*, or commander, at the age of forty-seven, with seventeen years seniority in the junior rank, and this officer has a dozen comrades behind him who were together with him in the Borda. A calculation shows that the promotions following that of the lieutenant alluded to will be still more unfortunate, it even appearing that lieutenants will presently be promoted at forty-nine or fifty. It is altogether irrational and illogical, says Lieutenant Loir, to keep an officer in the same position, and exercising the same duties, for a great number of years. As tending to remove the grievance, he insists upon the necessity of creating the grade of *capitaine de corvette* intermediate between the lieutenant and the *capitaine de fregate*. To attain this grade he thinks would give the officer greater consideration and might be made to modify his duties. Such ideas as these have often been expressed in this country.

The Sword of Honour of Woolwich and Sandhurst is to have a rival, and a formidable one, in the shape of a "Queen Victoria Medal" for the cadet who, on completing his course, has obtained the highest total marks. Riding and athletics are to count, but to what extent has not yet been disclosed. Conduct is not mentioned. It is just possible that the recidient of the sword may miss the medal, but as he is generally a good athlete and proficient in cricket and football, if he does take a second place in the competition it will doubtless be chiefly owing to "military engine ring"—that is to say, in nine cases out of ten the highest total scoring will probably be found among the Woolwich R.E.s, unless the marks for riding and athletics are sufficiently heavy to give the embryo gunners a chance. At Sandhurst, where there is no final to the question, no struggle for a particular branch of the service, but merely a simple win in question, sword and medal will more often perhaps fall to the same cadet.

The French tropedo gunboat Dunois, which was laid down at Cherbourg in March, 1896, was launched last week. She has been designed by M. Tr[illegible], and is the first French vessel larger than tropedo-boat in which Normand water-tube boilers have been placed. They are to be supplied, however, to the Jeanne d'Arc, cruiser, of 11,000 tons. The Dunios displaces 880 tons, and is 256ft. long, with 28ft. beam, and 12ft. 8in. draught. Tropedo-tubes have been included from the armament of the boat, but she has numerous guns. There are six each of 2·5in. and 1·8in. quick-firers, two of the former being in sponsons forward and the others on the spar deck, except that two of the smaller guns are at each end of the bridge. Two triple-expansion engines, developing together 7,400 horse-power, are to give a speed of 23 knots. The bunker capacity is 137 tons. The *Dunios* appears to be of a superior type to the preceding class, represented by the *Cassini*, but, as no others of the same class are proposed, it would seem that the French Admiralty prefers the smaller type of the *Hallebarde*, 20 knots, which Mr. Normand is building at Havre.

It is worth noting that henceforth French flag officers must always include in their staffs at least one officer who has the certificate of the new School of Superior Naval Studies. Admiral Barrera, who assumed command of the Northern Squadron, has found one of his officers refused an appointment. Before Admiral Parrayon hauled down his flag the squadron was enthusiastically received at Royan and the Epervier, Aquilon, and Ariel visited Arcachon, invited by the "Cercle de la Voile" of the town, which had sent a chart to the Ministry of Marine, showing that vessels of greater draught than the Epervier can enter the harbour at high water. Admiral Brown de Colstoun, appointed Inspector-General of the Navy, is to be succeeded in the naval prefecture at Toulon by Admiral de la Jaille but Rear-Admiral Chateauminois exercises the functions *ad interim*.

The *East Asian Lloyd* gives some particulars concerning the slow reconstitution of the Chinese Fleet since the peace of Shimonoseki. The torpedo gunboats *Feiying* (850 tons, 3,500 horse-power, and 22 knots) and the *Feifing* (1,000 tons, 2,400 horse-power, and 21 knots) have been delivered for the Pei-Yung squadron. For the same squadron the Vulkan yard at Stettin is building three armour cruisers, said to be of 2,850 tons, with engines of 7,500 horse-power, and an intended speed of 19·5 knots, while Messrs. Armstrong have in hand two other armoured cruisers of 4,300 tons, with engines of 17,000 horse-power, and a contract speed of 24 knots. For the Nan-Yang squadron Sehichau has delivered two torpedo-boats of 127ft. 10in. and 24 knots, and the Vulkan yard two of 137ft. 10in. and 14 knots, and Sehichau has in hand or building four destroyers of 123ft. 6in. and 32 knots. Unless the Vulkan yard has other vessels in hand, the *Hai Yung*, which was launched on September 15th, must be one of the vessels indicated above, though the displacement given is different. It is 2,950 tons, and the vessel is 320ft. long, with 41ft. beam and 14ft. 6in. draught. There is a steel deck ranging in thickness from 1·5in. to 2·7in. The armament, all quick-firing, comprises three 5·9in., eight 4·1in., and six 1·4in. guns, six Maxims, and a boat gun, and there are three torpedo-tubes. Two triple-expansion engines developing 7,500 horse-power, are to give a speed of 19·5 knots, and the coal capacity is 220 tons. The ship's company is 244 officers and men. The *East Asian Lloyd* says there has been some improvement in the Chinese Fleet, but the organisation is yet very defective, the victualling department scarcely existing, and the medical department in a poor state. A captain is paid at the rate of 3,960 taels, a commander at 2,400 taels, and lieutenants and junior officers from 1,560 to 720 taels. The pay of a chief engineer is 2,400 taels, and of a first-class engineer, 1,560 taels. No additions have been made to the Foochow and Canton squadrons.

The reform of military criminal procedure and Prince Hohenlohe's dilemma should no such bill be introduced into the Reichstag continue to engage public attention in Germany. The Berlin Post points out that the decision practically rests with the Centre Party in the Bavarian Chamber. If these Clerical deputies who hold the balance of votes in their hands would only bring in a resolution condemning the principle of Bavarian Separatism, then, says the Post, the Prince Regent would waive his claim to his own court of supreme military adjudicature. How unlikely this suggestion really is, and how little the Post is acquainted with the conditions of South German thought, is illustrated by recent scenes in the Bavarian Chamber. This very Centre Party, whom the Post pictures as unselfishly promoting Imperial ends, was engaged last week in the more congenial task of attacking Prussia and emphasising Bavarian Particularism. The occasion was an interpellation on the Army manœuvres this autumn, when it was alleged that the German Emperor acted irregularly in putting himself at the head of the Bavarian army corps during times of peace. "We heard too much," said a Clerical number, "of 'my Army,' 'my Navy,' 'my Parliament.' "Freiherr vonAsch regretted the necessity of having to point out that the German Emperor and the Prince-Regent of Bavaria were at perfect liberty to exchange commands in an amicable manner just as they chose. He added, too, that everything which occurred had been with the free consent of Bavaria without any stimulus from Berlin. Freiherr von Asch, who is State Secretary to the Bavarian War Office, was further able to check the exaggerated rumours which had been current as to casualties and accidents on the field. Nevertheless, the action taken by the Clericals and Socialists in the Bavarian Chamber does not promise well for the development of the imperial idea with Prussia as the head of the Empire.

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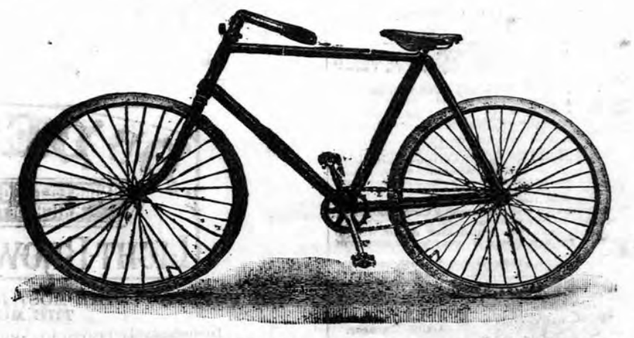

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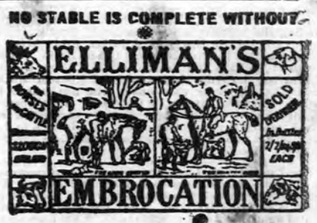

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